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Gutta cavat lapidem NON VI SED SÆPE *cadendo.*

THE MASTERY SERIES.

LATIN.

BY

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'THE MASTERY OF LANGUAGES, OR THE ART OF SPEAKING FOREIGN TONGUES IDIOMATICALLY,' 'HANDBOOK TO THE MASTERY SERIES,' AND MANUALS OF HEBREW, GERMAN, FRENCH, AND SPANISH.

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PREFACE.

1.—The study of the Classical Languages has been long established as the basis of the highest education throughout Christendom. But the mode of initiation practised in our best schools is very uncertain in its results, and intolerably tedious both to teachers and learners.

2.—As a partial remedy for these defects, a new method of teaching Latin composition is here set forth, the object of which is to impart a knowledge of grammar, pure and simple, by familiarising beginners very gradually with the constructions and inflections of the language, without puzzling them with technical terms, or rules, or instructions. This is effected by arranging a series of sentences and their English versions so that they shall analyse and explain every construction, every inflection, and every word in each text. The method requires that the sentences shall be learned by heart so thoroughly that beginners shall be able to reproduce them with as much facility as in the Vernacular.

3.—The various inflections are transferred from one word to another; they are distributed so as to bring out their full power and significance, and they recur very frequently in the variations. In like manner, every construction is made intelligible and familiar by its frequent reappearance in other combinations of words.

4.—The specialty of the process consists in the incessant employment of the English versions of the Latin sentences, in order to draw them forth from the memory in ever varying succession, and to exercise the learner in altering them, so as to correspond with alterations made in the English. Every English sentence may be varied by replacing one of its words with another selected from among those already learned; and as the nouns in the first few texts are all of one declension, and the verbs of one conjugation, every one of them is liable to be thus displaced, and every Latin sentence may be made to undergo several alterations in succession. The translating of the altered English sentences, and the omission of words and phrases from each sentence, as shown in page 1, form the first steps to *viva voce* composition.

5.—This, in truth, is the method of nature, observable in children who have lived for two or three months amongst educated foreigners, and have mastered half a dozen complete idiomatic sentences of

about ten words in length, together with a large number of unconnected words and phrases which they always repeat faultlessly. At that period they are in possession of about 200 words, most of which will be found arranged and classified in the Diversifying Table, and from that stage they advance rapidly in speaking, the length of their sentences increases, and the quality improves, until they speak as perfectly as natives of their own age. Such are the effects produced in about six months by their persistency in daily mastering sentences, and in varying those they have previously learned.

6.—In this imitative process, they speak grammatically and idiomatically, because grammar is the life-blood pervading every mastered sentence, and the idiom is the sequence in which the words are arranged. It is obvious that they imbibe the principles of the constructions in the concrete, much more effectually and more intelligently than is done by those who attempt to learn them in the abstract, under the guidance of the grammarian.

7.—Considering that sentences constitute language, speech is nothing more than the diversification of a stock of mastered sentences. The process is very tedious in infancy; but when a child eight or ten years old is thrown entirely on its own resources, and has to pick up at haphazard, to discriminate, to interpret, to analyse, and to master a stock of useful sentences from amongst the rapid and puzzling utterances of foreigners, its profusion of idiomatic speech at the end of three months is a marvel, the sources of which have been left too long unexplored.

8.—When the stock of mastered words amounts to 300, by the addition, as it were, of a number of nouns to the words in the Diversifying Table, it affords to its possessor the perfect command over an incredible number of complete sentences, by the expansive process described in the 4th chapter of the Mastery of Languages, and illustrated in the Couplets and Triplets.

9.—When we observe how rapidly strange languages reveal themselves to the feeblest intellect, even without the aid of an interpreter, it will be conceded that adults may also succeed in speaking idiomatically from the outset, by resolutely mastering and varying a well-chosen set of typical sentences, whereof every word is explained in their English versions. A powerful memory will accomplish the same task with great facility, provided always that the law of frequency be adopted at first, instead of continuous application and study. This sketch of the method of nature as distinguished from the first efforts of children, who distort and conceal

it under heaps of rubbish, will not be considered irrelevant, except by those who hold that the power of speaking a difficult language can only be the offspring of laborious study, and that it must be founded upon an intimate acquaintance with the whole of the accidence and the syntax, combined with the knowledge of a large number of words.

10.—The study of the classical languages has led to such splendid results in many instances, in which men of high intellectual power have carried it on assiduously, that the same mode of initiation has been inconsiderately adopted for the attainment of modern languages also. Hence it happens, unfortunately, that the linguistic faculty is left wholly unexercised during the period of boyhood; and there is no recognised method for teaching languages colloquially, much less for enabling beginners to speak idiomatically from the onset.

11.—Now, it is obvious that if a variety of typical colloquial sentences be mastered, the greater that number may be, the more easy and natural will it be for the beginner to speak the language, and gradually to converse in it. It is also evident that he may then have recourse to the grammar with the greatest advantage. It is because the true method of initiation is entirely unknown that men of high classical attainments go abroad in a state of utter helplessness, in spite of their being well stored with the accidence, the syntax, and the vocabulary of the language which they are longing to be able to speak. They are in possession of all the requisite materials, but they cannot use them because they have been left to pick up the colloquial anyhow and anywhere, by practice, conducted not methodically, but empirically. They are conscious that their unapplied, and therefore unreal, knowledge of grammar must be rectified somehow or other. But they know not how to begin, because the "deaf and dumb" method pursued in studying the dead languages, the speaking of which is prohibited, leaves its votaries in such a position that they can neither speak nor understand what is spoken to them, when they go abroad.

12.—The Manuals of German, French, and Spanish will enable such persons to extricate themselves from these difficulties in a week, by a process of self-instruction, which will be found far less embarrassing and infinitely more effectual than practising conversation with foreigners. Let them translate each English page, three or four times in succession, helping themselves at pleasure by looking at the foreign version. The vocabulary being very limited, each successive attempt to translate a page will be performed with greater

celerity, and each new page thus treated will add to that facility. This exercise should be carried on as often as leisure can be found, because Frequency is essential to good success, and Action is the watchword for the aspiring linguist.

13.—The English pages of any one of the Manuals may be employed in like manner for the promotion of the colloquial attainment of any other language, which the student can read with facility. It must be borne in mind, however, that though facility may be thus suddenly acquired in speaking a foreign language by those who have not been properly trained, their diction will require to be rectified by the mastery and diversification of a well-chosen set of idiomatic sentences.

14.—If scholars will make a similar experiment with this Manual, they will obtain the same facility in the oral composition of Latin, without ever looking at the Latin pages, and they will thus be convinced of the soundness of the principle here laid down.

15.—The exercise of oral composition may be said to constitute the whole of the Mastery process; but it is not unnecessary to remark that the power of speaking forms only one-half of the process of talking. The latter depends upon such a knowledge of all the constructions of the language, and many hundreds of words, that the learner can understand whatever may be said by a foreigner relating to the ordinary affairs of life. Talking is therefore forbidden, even in modern languages, for at least one month, during which time there must also be a total exclusion of reading, grammar, written exercises, the learning of unconnected words, and everything except Mastery. Much more rigorously then, must the prohibition of talking be enforced in respect to Latin, not only at the commencement, but also through the whole course of study.

16.—None of the Exercises of the schools call forth that discriminating reflex action of the memory which is required for the development of the linguistic faculty. On the contrary, they produce so repressive an effect, that nothing remains but that recourse should be had to the Exercises in Oral Composition, which prevailed 300 years ago. That system however, broke down in consequence of the irrational endeavours of unskilful teachers, who imagined that 'talking' was the first and chief object, and thus fostered corrupt Latin.

17.—Mastery takes a middle course between the colloquial and the scholastic systems, carefully avoiding both Dialogues and Grammars at first, but effecting a junction with either or both at the pleasure of the learner, after at least one month's *bonâ fide* work.

That period however, must be extended in proportion to the complexity of the structure, and to the number and diversity of the inflections in the language to be acquired.

18.—Mastery is an exact method of manipulating Languages combined with a novel mode of procedure for beginners, whereby definite daily progress is secured in naturalising the forms of speech peculiar to other languages. This plan not only fixes the foreign idioms in the memory, with a thorough understanding and a clear recollection of each construction, but also imparts to learners at an early stage, a rapid appreciation of the drift of foreign sentences, containing words which they have never seen before.

19.—In the prevailing modes of learning Latin, the memory is always overloaded and in many cases irretrievably confused by a superfluity of words. The leading principle of this method is to reduce the language to the smallest possible compass, by excluding the great mass of nouns and verbs, and by confining the learner's attention chiefly to the other parts of speech at first. The Syntax is exemplified in the body of the Manual, while the Epitome of the Accidence shows the mechanism of the language. The attainment of the power of framing Latin sentences depends chiefly upon the gradual mastery of this mechanism, and its adaptation to all the requirements of speech. Latin being a very complicated language, it is the more desirable that exceptional, and irregular constructions, and anomalous forms, should be excluded at first, in order that the general principles of its structure may be mastered with the greater facility, before the learner encounters the innumerable puzzles of the language. This principle of exclusion renders it imperative that the rules for the guidance of beginners should be most rigorously observed for at least one month, because any modification thereof will be equivalent to a total abandonment of the method.

20.—If the adult learner, pursuing his course of self-instruction, should wish to study the Public School Primer or any other Latin Grammar, unassisted, he ought not to begin until he has mastered 500 sentences, and that study ought not to be allowed to interfere in the slightest degree with his progress in the Manual.

21.—Technical Grammar being a very abstruse study, ought to be reserved till boys are at least 13 years of age. It may be commenced at the end of the first fortnight's work at this Manual, provided that it be taught orally by teachers who can fully and clearly explain every technical term; that the instruction be limited to the words already learned; that no other forms of those words be mentioned;

that no reference be made to the Grammar Book; and that no new instruction be imparted, unless the pupil can readily reproduce all that he has previously received. The alternative course should be to defer the study of Technical Grammar until the Manual and the Epitome of the Accidence have been mastered.

22.—Adult learners, wishing to study Technical Grammar with a teacher, may adopt the same plan of oral instruction. Those however, who shrink from that arduous study, may have recourse, after going through this Manual, to the Exercises described in the "*Handy Book to the Series*," and they will then find the study of Technical Grammar far more easy and intelligible than it is to those who have not been previously instructed in Grammar pure and simple, that is, in the general principles of Grammar realized and naturalized through the medium of a highly inflected language.

DIRECTIONS TO THE ADULT LEARNER.

1.—Learn the Latin sentences one by one so thoroughly that you shall be able to repeat them readily and fluently at sight of their English versions. 2.—In doing this never repeat them twice in the same order. 3.—Do not work more than one hour a day during the first month, nor for more than 10 minutes at a time. 4.—On the first day do not exceed half an hour. 5.—In learning by heart, the time may always be sub-divided at the pleasure of the beginner. Frequent short efforts will produce far greater results than prolonged study. 6.—Three sittings a day of 10 minutes each may be made a fixed standard. 7,—Never learn more than one sentence at a time. 8.—Read it 20 times, very rapidly, in a very loud whisper, uttering the words so that you can hear every syllable. 9.—After that, read it alternately with one or other of those previously learned, and flinch not from the labor of mastering them. 10.—Volubility is required for the repetition of many sentences within ten minutes. 11.—As the memory is never to be trusted, always read over the whole of the back lessons before you attempt to recall them. 12.—Each sentence must settle in the memory before you even look at a *new one*; otherwise the memory will be confused, and the foundation which you are laying will be unsafe. 13.—It is better to work alone than in company. 14.—After mastering 14 variations on pages 2—3, interchange and omit words as described in paragraph 4 of the Preface. 15.—Note the date on which you begin each sentence, and the number of minutes you work each day, and always time yourself by the clock, for "mastery" is an exact method which demands that not a moment shall be wasted—nor a syllable forgotten—nor a word misplaced in rehearsing the sentences.

PRONUNCIATION.

1.—Vowels having the long mark ā ē ī ō ū are pronounced invariably as we commonly repeat them. 2.—Long ȳ is sounded as in "by." 3.—When marked short, ă ĕ ĭ ŏ ŭ y̆ are to be sounded with the following consonant and pronounced as in English, thus ăn—ĕgg—ĭs—ŏn—ŭs—hymn. 4.—Lay the emphasis on the last

syllable but one, whenever the vowel is marked long, but never when it is marked short. 5.—In words of two syllables, the emphasis always falls on the first. 6.—In words of more than two syllables, when the last but one is short, the preceding one bears the emphasis.

The dipthong ae is to be sounded like long ē.

DIRECTIONS TO TEACHERS.

1.—The beginner should be made to devote 10 minutes to the business of reading aloud the first two little sentences on page 1. The other six sentences may form three more lessons of ten minutes each. 2.—To defeat the treachery of the memory, the whole of the preceding lessons are invariably to be read over at the beginning of each sitting. On this condition, it becomes possible to learn new lessons, without forgetting the old. 3.—Each English sentence is to be read aloud just before repeating the Latin one, but the latter is not to be concealed from view (except when the boy is under examination.) 4.—A sitting shall never be shortened because the learner knows a lesson quite perfectly. 5.—The variations on pages 2—3 shall not be commenced until those on page 1 have been mastered. 6.—Each new variation shall constitute a lesson, and a new one shall never be looked at until the learner has displayed perfect fluency, accuracy, and readiness in repeating all the previous lessons in ever-varying succession 7.—When thrice 10 minutes are found to be insufficient for the daily repetitions, the mid-day sitting should be prolonged or else a fourth sitting may be added. 8.—The beginner shall never learn more than one new text or two new variations in one day; but at least three sittings must be taken daily at long intervals, and the work will be found easy enough for a boy of ten years of age.

1.—To make an experiment with this system with boys in classes—the lower half should be told off to work for half an hour, reading and learning either one new text, or two new variations, as a daily task. 2.— After 10 minutes, they should come up one by one to be tested. Those who do not falter at any one word might then be required to master a Couplet and its Variations. The quickest boys would thus fill up the half-hour usefully, without dragging the rest forward too fast. 3.—The duller boys should be made to devote 5, 7, or 10 minutes to one variation before taking up the second. 4.—They should all be liberated after the 10th minute to do arithmetic for 10 minutes. 5.—The shortness of each day's task ought not to be objected to simply because the boys exhibit great facility. It will be found that their knowledge of the Syntax will expand and gain strength every day. But if they confuse the memory by undertaking more, their facility will be checked and they will cease to take pleasure in the work. 6.—If the boys in the upper half of the form be exempted and excluded from this work, the experiment will show the effects of mastery in the increased proficiency gradually attained by the lower half in their other exercises.

When boys of 12 or 13, who have not been taught Latin, are to be initiated by means of this Manual, two variations a day will suffice in addition to the study of Grammar, but 3 variations may be daily exacted from them if they learn no Grammar—and if three sittings be considered insufficient, they must take 4, 5, or 6. This rule should be observed by all those who are zealous to make rapid progress, but no

one, even though he may have previously studied the language, should attempt more than 3 variations a day during the first month.

The Epitome of the Accidence exhibits the whole of the formations of the Nouns and Pronouns in one Table, and of the Verbs in the other. Lists of the Nouns and Verbs are also inserted, and on the back of each Table equivalent English lists are given, so that the unusual words and anomalous formations may be actively employed in diversifying the mastered sentences and couplets. This will afford full scope for any such special exercise as the employment of a set of verbs, adjectives, and prepositions, all governing the ablative case.

The rules of the Syntax are exemplified in the manual, beginning with a very limited supply of masculine nouns in "us," and with verbs of one conjugation only. Beginners are thus slowly inducted into a practical command over the constructions; while specimens of the other declensions in all their cases and of the other three conjugations of the verbs, are gradually introduced. Thus the irregular and anomalous nouns and verbs are left to be worked either into the body of the Manual, or into the Couplets, at pleasure, and this is the compensation for the want of nouns in the Diversifying Table.

Couplets.—The coupled sentences are designed to show how words may be arranged so as to enable learners to compose sentences faultlessly and fluently without any assistance.

Couplets of 8, 9, or 10 sections each, yield evolutions respectively to the number of 2^8 2^9 2^{10}. Triplets of the same number of sections would yield 3^8 3^9 3^{10}, and quadruplets would yield 4^8 4^9 4^{10}. On this principle a heavy battery may be concentrated upon any particular phrase, in any part of a sentence, in order to its being effectually mastered in one sitting. When any section is selected to be varied, both lines of the couplets should be varied and translated in immediate succession. Great economy is secured in time, labour, and space by compressing many sentences into one couplet, and the learner may always form a triplet or a quadruplet by adding another sentence or two, on exactly the same model, and translating the evolutions.

The Diversifying Table contains 240 of the words most essential for the colloquial attainment of every language. The nouns are omitted, because it is of the highest importance that beginners should learn to use all the other parts of speech in framing sentences with as few nouns as possible. The nouns, therefore, in each sentence may stand fast, and need not be diversified at first.

It is not enough that learners should merely *know* all the words in this Table; because they must be *mastered* also; beginners must be guided to compose faultlessly from the outset, and the Latin modes of expression must become naturalised through the medium of a very small vocabulary. The highest possible standard of thoroughness is only to be attained by the Mastery and Diversification of Typical Sentences.

The execution of this work has been entrusted with the utmost confidence and satisfaction to the Rev. T. C. Fry, M.A., late Scholar of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and now one of the Masters of Cheltenham College.

Cheltenham, September 21, 1872.

INITIATORY EXERCISE.

A. The doctor was relating.

B. My doctor was relating.

C. My doctor was relating this.

D. My doctor was lately relating this.

E. My doctor, oh my friend, was lately relating this.

F. My doctor, oh my faithful friend, was lately relating this.

G. My doctor, oh my faithful friend, was lately relating this to a neighbour.

H. My doctor, oh my faithful friend, was lately relating this to a neighbour of my uncle.

A. Mĕdĭcŭs narrābăt.

B. Medicus mĕŭs narrabat.

C. Medicus meus hōc narrabat.

D. Medicus meus hoc nūpĕr narrabat.

E. Medicus meus, mī ămīcĕ, hoc nuper narrabat.

F. Medicus meus, mi fīdĕ amice, hoc nuper narrabat.

G. Medicus meus, mi fide amice, vīcīnō hoc nuper narrabat.

H. Medicus meus, mi fide amice, vicino pătrŭī mĕī hoc nuper narrabat.

THE MASTERY SERIES.

Text I.

1. My doctor, oh my trusty friend, was lately relating this to my uncle's neighbour.
2. A neighbour was relating this to my uncle.
3. The uncle's friend was relating this to the doctor.
4. My uncle, oh my friend, was recently relating this to a neighbour.
5. My trusty friend, oh my doctor, used to relate this.
6. The doctor's uncle, oh my neighbour, went on relating this to a friend.
7. My doctor, oh my uncle, was relating this to the neighbour of a trusty friend.
8. A neighbour of my uncle was lately reciting this to the trusty doctor.
9. My uncle was demonstrating this to the doctor's friend Philip.
10. My uncle Philip's trusty friend used to relate this to the neighbour.
11. My trusty friend's neighbour, Philip, was recently relating this.
12. My friend Philip, oh my faithful neighbour, was demonstrating this to the doctor.
13. An uncle of the doctor was lately relating this to the neighbour's faithful friend.
14. My friend the doctor was lately reciting this to my uncle Philip.
15. The doctor, oh my uncle, was just now relating this to my faithful friend.
16. My trusty neighbour's friend was lately announcing this to the doctor.
17. My uncle's doctor, oh Philip, is relating this to a friend.
18. A trusty friend's neighbour is reciting this to my doctor.
19. My neighbour is demonstrating this to my uncle's faithful friend.
20. My doctor's trusty friend is announcing this to the neighbour's uncle.

LATIN MANUAL.

Text I.

1. Mĕdĭcŭs mĕŭs, mī fīdĕ ămīcĕ, vīcīnō pătrŭī mĕī hōc nūpĕr narrābăt.
2. Vicinus patruo meo hoc narrabat.
3. Amicus patrui medico hoc narrabat.
4. Patruus meus, O mi amice, vicino hoc nuper narrabat.
5. Fidus meus amicus, mi medice, hoc narrabat.
6. Patruus medici, mi vicine, amico hoc narrabat.
7. Medicus meus, mi patrue, fidi amici vicino hoc narrabat.
8. Vicinus patrui mei hoc fido medico nuper rĕcĭtabat.
9. Patruus meus Philippo, medici amico, hoc dēmonstrabat.
10. Fidus patrui mei Philippi amicus vicino hoc narrabat.
11. Philippus, fidi mei amici vicinus, hoc nuper narrabat.
12. Amicus meus Philippus, mi fide vicine, medico hoc demonstrabat.
13. Patruus medici fido vicini amico hoc nuper narrabat.
14. Amicus meus medicus patruo meo Philippo hoc nuper recitabat.
15. Medicus, mi patrue, amico meo fido hoc nuper narrabat.
16. Fidi mei vicini amicus medico hoc nuper nuntĭabat.
17. Patrui mei medicus, O Philippe, hoc amico narrat.
18. Fidi amici vicinus medico meo hoc rĕcĭtat.
19. Vicinus meus fido patrui mei amico hoc demonstrat.
20. Fidus medici mei amicus patruo vicini hoc nuntiat.

Text II.

21. Julius related how thy cousin wounded the wolf with a sword and set thy son free.

22. Thy friend, oh my son Julius, was lately relating this to thy cousin.

23. My trusty cousin was wounding the wolf with a sword and liberating me.

24. A neighbour related how a panther was lacerating both thy friend and a rustic.

25. He was showing both to thy son and to mine how the doctor's servant provoked my uncle.

26. He was stimulating thy cousin, oh Julius, to wound the wolf with this sword and set the rustic free.

27. He recited how thy intrepid friend, oh cousin, was wounding a wolf with thy trusty sword.

28. The servant was relating to my uncle how thy friend lately vexed and provoked me.

29. Thy son's friend has wounded Julius' servant and set mine free.

30. He stimulated the friend of the neighbour to wound the barbarian with a sword and liberate me.

31. Thy son recited to the people how a neighbour was just now announcing this to the tyrant.

32. As the slave relates, an irate neighbour is wounding both thy son and servant with a sword.

33. He recited to thy friend how the barbarian wounded the panther and the panther lacerated the barbarian.

34. Thy uncle is relating to my cousin how a barbarian is wounding the wolf.

35. He is stimulating the servant to wound the wolf with a sword and set free my friend Julius.

36. Thy cousin has announced to the doctor's son how the panther is lacerating a wolf.

37. Julius announces, my son, that the rustic is wounding my trusty servant with a sword.

38. He relates to my cousin that a neighbour is wounding the doctor with thy sword, my good Julius.

39. Thy son was relating to a cousin that the doctor was liberating my friend.

40. He related both to my son and to the doctor that thy neighbour was provoking me.

Text II.

21 Jūlĭŭs narrāvĭt ŭt sŏbrīnŭs tŭŭs lūpum glădĭō vulnĕrārĕt ĕt fīlĭum tŭum lībĕrārĕt.

22. Amicus tuus, O mi filī Julī, sobrino tuo hoc nuper narrabat.

23. Fidus meus sobrinus lupum gladio vulnerabat et me liberabat.

24. Vicinus narravit ut pardus et amicum tuum et rusticum lăcĕraret.

25. Et tuo filio et meo monstrabat ut servus medici patruum meum prōvŏcaret.

26. Sobrinum tuum, O Julī, stĭmŭlabat ut lupum hoc gladio vulneraret et rusticum liberaret.

27. Recitavit ut intrĕpĭdus tuus amicus, O sobrine, fido tuo gladio lupum vulneraret.

28. Servus patruo meo narrabat ut amicus tuus me nuper vexaret et provocaret.

29. Filii tui amicus Julii servum vulneravit et meum liberavit.

30. Amicum vicini stimulavit ut barbarum gladio vulneraret et me liberaret.

31. Filius tuus populo recitavit ut vicinus tўranno hoc nuper nuntiaret.

32. Ut servus narrat, īrātus vicinus et filium tuum et servum gladio vulnerat.

33. Amico tuo recitavit ut barbarus pardum vulneraret et pardus barbarum laceraret.

34. Patruus tuus sobrino meo narrat ut barbarus lupum vulnerĕt.

35. Servum stimulat ut lupum gladio vulneret et amicum meum Julium liberet.

36. Sobrinus tuus filio medici nuntiavit ut pardus lupum laceret.

37. Nuntiat Julius, mi fili, rusticum fidum meum servum gladio vulnerare.

38. Sobrino meo narrat vicinum tuo gladio, mi Juli, medicum vulnerare.

39. Filius tuus sobrino narrabat medicum amicum meum liberare.

40. Et filio meo et medico narravit vicinum tuum me provocare.

Text III.

41. Would not the messenger, if that villager had besought him, have hastened with thee to call back the master?

42. Would the villager, if thy servant, oh Martius, had besought him, have called back the rustic to me?

43. My friend has hastened to wound thy uncle's faithless messenger with a sword.

44. If thy cousin had entreated his friend, would he not have liberated the slave?

45. Philip beseeches my friend Martius not to wound the neighbour's servant with a sword.

46. Would not thy friend, oh cousin, have wounded the wolf with a sword, had he lacerated thee?

47. Did the neighbour beseech the messenger not to liberate that villager with me?

48. Has not Paul besought Hortensius not to provoke the mad villager?

49. Let the messenger relate to thy cousin, not to thy uncle, how the servant is asking his master for this.

50. Oh master, stimulate Martius to wound the wolf and set free the villager.

51. Had thy uncle entreated him, would not that villager have hastened with Philip to call the doctor?

52. The doctor was relating to my uncle that the servant had liberated both me and my friend.

53. The rustic exclaims that a madman has wounded the master with thy sword, oh my son.

54. Would not that servant, if the doctor besought him, hasten with me to liberate the master's son?

55. Would not thy son hasten to liberate thee, if the panther were to lacerate thee?

56. Would not Manlius, if thy son called him, hasten with me to wound the wolf?

57. A neighbour exclaimed that the madman had hastened to wound the master with thy sword.

58. My friend announces that thou hast stimulated my cousin to hasten to liberate the rustic's son.

59. The rustic announced, oh master, that the tyrant was expecting thee and thy son.

60. The servant wounded the neighbour with thy sword, in order that he might not relate this to the lord.

Text III.

41. Nōnnĕ nuntĭŭs, sĭ pāgānŭs istĕ ĕum ōrāvissĕt, ăd dŏmĭnum rĕvŏcandum tēcum prŏpĕrassĕt?

42. Paganusne, Marti, si servus tuus eum oravisset, rusticum ad me revocavisset?

43. Amicus meus properavit ut patrui tui infīdum nuntium gladio vulneret.

44. Nonne amicus, si eum sobrinus tuus orasset, servum liberavisset?

45. Philippus amicum meum Martium orat ne servum vicini gladio vulneret.

46. Nonne amicus tuus, O sobrine, lupum gladio vulneravisset, si te laceravisset?

47. Vicinusne nuntium oravit nē paganum istum mecum liberaret?

48. Nonne Paulus Hortensium oravit ne paganum insanum prōvŏcet?

49. Narret nuntius sobrino tuo, non patruo, ut servus hoc dominum oret.

50. O domine, Martium stimula ut lupum vulneret et paganum liberet.

51. Nonne paganus iste, si patruus tuus eum oravisset, ad medicum vocandum cum Philippo properavisset?

52 Medicus patruo meo narrabat servum et me et amicum meum liberavisse.

53. Rusticus exclamat insanum gladio tuo, mi fili, dominum vulneravisse.

54. Nonne iste servus, si medicus eum oraret, ad filium magistri liberandum mecum properaret?

55. Nonne te, si pardus laceret, filius tuus properet ut liberet?

56. Nonne Manlius, si eum filius tuus vocaret, ad lupum vulnerandum mecum properaret?

57. Exclamavit vicinus insanum properavisse ut magistrum gladio tuo vulneraret.

58. Amicus meus nuntiat te sobrinum meum stimulavisse ut ad filium rustici liberandum properet.

59. Rusticus nuntiavit, O magister, tyrannum te filiumque tuum exspectare.

60. Servus vicinum gladio tuo vulneravit, ne hoc domino narraret.

Text IV.

61. That most excellent freedman would have thrown himself even into the rapid river to save the boy.

62. The master threw the madman's sword into mid-stream in order that he might not wound the boy.

63. The rustic, although the boy were not to ask him, would throw himself into the river to save thee, oh master.

64. Did not that freedman near you save my cousin by throwing himself into the great river?

65. The villager would have wounded that faithless freedman with a sword even in midstream.

66. Thy magnanimous friend threw himself into the river Rhone to save my boy.

67. Has not the rustic shewn himself of great courage in preserving the villager's boy?

68. The boy affirms that, although thy friend had not asked him, he had thrown himself into the river to save thee.

69. The rustic was announcing that the doctor was showing to my friend the best mode of wounding a panther.

70. Was not the master calling to him just now the villager who was best at wounding a wolf?

71. The boy was beseeching the doctor to hasten to the master lest the faithless messenger should wound him.

72. Thy freedman, although the neighbour stimulated him, did not throw himself into the rapid river to save thee.

73. That doctor by you, if the freedman were to summon him, would relate this to thy uncle in the best manner.

74. The slave should not have related to the boy's friend that he himself had provoked the rustic.

75. Philip relates that a neighbour has stimulated the freedman to wound the wolf with a sword.

76. Has my friend related that I have besought that very excellent doctor to save the boy?

77. He was telling this to my friend lest he should wound the freedman and liberate the rustic.

78. That freedman, even when a boy, entreated the rustic to hasten with him to wound a wolf.

79. He has told this to the master, in order that if thy cousin should ask him, he may hasten to recall me.

80. Had the doctor stimulated the neighbour, he would have thrown himself into that rapid river to save my boy.

Text IV.

61. Optĭmŭs istĕ lībertus ăd pŭĕrum servandum sē ĕtĭam ĭn răpĭdum flŭvĭum jāctavissĕt.

62. Dominus insani gladium in medium fluvium jactavit, ne puerum vulneraret.

63. Rusticus, etsi puer eum non oret, ad te, O magister, servandum se in fluvium jactet.

64. Nonne iste libertus se in magnum fluvium jactando sobrinum meum servavit?

65. Paganus etiam in medio fluvio infidum istum libertum gladio vulneravisset.

66. Magnănĭmus tuus amicus ad puerum meum servandum se in Rhŏdănum fluvium jactavit.

67. Nonne rusticus in puero pagani servando se magnanimum monstravit?

68. Affirmat puer, se etsi non amicus tuus orasset ad te servandum se in fluvium jactavisse.

69. Rusticus nuntiabat medicum amico meo optimum pardi vulnerandi modum monstrare.

70. Nonne dominus optimum lupo vulnerando paganum nuper ad se vocabat?

71. Puer medicum orabat ut ad dominum properaret ne eum infidus nuntius vulneraret.

72. Libertus tuus, etiamsi vicinus eum stimulavit, non se ad te servandum in rapidum fluvium jactavit.

73. Medicus iste, si libertus eum vocet, optimo modo hoc patruo tuo narret.

74. Servus non amico pueri narravisset se rusticum provocavisse.

75. Narrat Philippus vicinum libertum stimulasse ut lupum gladio vulneret.

76. Narravitne amicus meus me medicum istum optimum oravisse ut puerum servet?

77. Hoc amico meo narrabat ne libertum vulneraret et rusticum liberaret.

78. Libertus iste rusticum etiam puer oravit ut secum ad lupum vulnerandum properaret.

79. Hoc magistro narravit, ut si sobrinus tuus eum oret ad me revocandum properet.

80. Vicinus, si medicus eum stimulasset, ad puerum meum servandum se in rapidum istum fluvium jactasset.

Text V.

4 4 1 2 3 1 1 5 10 10 7
81. There is not anyone here, is there, who may blame that
6 8 9 9 11 15 15 13 12 13 14 14 14
farmer even a little, for having caused the mad bull to be slain?

82. That farmer, oh my friend Hortensius, who was blaming my uncle, is not here, is he?

83. Who is there here to blame my cousin even a little for having caused the slave to be liberated?

84. The farmer, who wounded the freedman with yonder sword, is not thy friend, is he?

85. Let not the boy tell the farmer, how my friend has wounded the servant with that sword.

86. What slave, if the master were to stimulate him, would not throw himself even into the river Rhine to save thee?

87. The master is just the man to blame the farmer if he were to cause this to be told to the neighbours.

88. That miserable boy threw himself into this great river because he had wounded his uncle.

89. With what sword, oh Manlius, my faithful friend, did that black slave wound thee?

90. It is the part of a faithful slave to throw himself even into the rapid river to save his most excellent master.

91. Is the rustic come? The villager's having the mad bull slain depends on that.

92. Whoever here is friendly to the master, let him throw himself into the river to save the bull.

93. Let not anyone blame my friend, for having slain the mad bull to save thy cousin.

94. Is not that servant to be blamed even a little, who did not hasten to call the doctor?

95. That farmer did not ask thee for the sword with which to wound the wolf, did he?

96 He who wounded my cousin with the sword entreated the doctor to take pains to cure him.

97. Is not the boy to be blamed for having let loose the mad bull by night?

98. Who armed the freedman with a sword and stimulated him to wound the tyrant?

99. So angry is the tyrant that he is having the freedman slain for not having related this.

100. Let thy son hasten to tell the master that a panther has lacerated the big bull.

Text V.

81. Numquĭs hīc est quī cŏlōnum illum vĕl paullum culpĕt quŏd răbĭdum taurum nĕcandum cūrāvĕrĭt?

82. O mi amice Hortensi, num hic est colonus ille qui patruum meum culpabat?

83. Quis hic est qui sobrinum meum vel paullum culpet quod servum liberandum curaverit?

84. Num colonus, qui libertum illo gladio vulneravit, tuus amicus est?

85. Ne puer colono narret, ut amicus meus eo gladio servum vulneraverit.

86. Qui servus, si dominus eum stimulet, non se ad te servandum etiam in Rhenum fluvium jactet?

87. Dominus is est qui colonum culpet si hoc vicino narrandum curet.

88. Miser iste puer se in magnum hunc fluvium jactavit, qui patruum vulneravisset.

89. Quo gladio te, Manli, mi fide amice, niger iste servus vulneravit?

90. Fidi servi est se ad dominum optimum servandum etiam in rapidum fluvium jactare.

91. Adestne rusticus? in eo est ut paganus rabidum taurum necandum curet.

92. Quisquis hic domino amicus est, se in fluvium jactet ut taurum servet.

93. Nē quis amicum meum culpet, quod ad sobrinum tuum servandum rabidum taurum vulneraverit.

94. Nonne is servus, qui non properavit ut medicum vocaret, vel paullum culpandus est?

95. Num ille colonus te gladium oravit quo lupum vulneraret?

96. Is qui sobrinum meum gladio vulneravit medicum oravit ut eum sanandum curaret.

97. Nonne culpandus est puer qui rabidum taurum noctu liberaverit?

98. Quis libertum gladio armavit et stimulavit ut tyrannum vulneraret?

99. Adeo iratus est tyrannus ut libertum necandum curet qui non hoc narraverit.

100. Filius tuus properet ut domino nuntiet pardum magnum taurum laceravisse.

Text VI.

101. He indeed handed over to the steward to be scourged his own slave, whom he supposed to be going to attack him by night.

102. There is no one here, is there, whom the master may blame for not having saved the insane mendicant?

103. Let no one tell my uncle how the boy has thrown the whip into the river.

104. The boy did not ask anyone, did he, not to relate how the servant had flogged him?

105. If the farmer should entreat anyone to attack the mad bull, he would entreat my cousin the Spaniard.

106. The farmer indeed supposes that the bailiff is relating this to the master, in order that no one may blame the messenger.

107. The boy announced that the slave, whom he thought the best of all, wounded him by night by the river.

108. Who did not know that, if the freedman were present, he would certainly throw himself into the river to save the boy?

109. The neighbour thought the farmer mad for not relating this about the slave to the lord.

110. Does he think that the villager will not throw that sword, with which he has wounded the servant, into the river?

111. Thy friend, oh my cousin Livius, was fancying that the barbarian would fight if any one vexed him.

112 If any man has thrown a sword at anyone and wounded him in the least, will he not have to be blamed?

113. Anyone would expect that an angry slave would attack him, were anyone to arm him with a sword.

114. Who can blame the steward in whatever way he may have attacked that furious rustic?

115. Suppose the master thought that the bailiff would attack the farmer, he would not arm him with a sword, would he?

116. Would anyone have been thinking that he ought to be blamed because he had caused the mad bull to be killed?

117. Not even the master would have blamed the farmer, had he not been friendly to the bailiff.

118. The farmer has a freedman of such sort that he would throw himself into the river to save him.

119. A barbarian, and he too a slave, is going to throw himself into midstream to save the boy.

120. Whom did the tyrant lately cause to be put to death, because he thought he would attack him?

Text VI.

101. Hĭc[1] quĭdem[2] villĭcō[3] servum[4] sŭum[5] flăgellandum[6] mandāvĭt[7] quem[8] sē[9] noctū[10] oppugnātūrum[11] essĕ[12] pŭtāvĭt.[13]

102. Numquis hic est quem dominus culpet quod mendīcum insanum non servaverit?

103. Ne quis patruo meo narret ut puer flagellum in fluvium jactaverit.

104. Numquem puer oravit ne narraret ut servus eum flagellavisset.

105. Si quem colonus oret ut rabidum taurum oppugnet, sobrinum meum Hispānum oret.

106. Colonus quidem putat villicum hoc magistro narrare ne quis nuntium culpet.

107. Puer nuntiavit, servum quem optimum putaret eum noctu ad fluvium vulnerare.

108. Quis ignorabat quin, si libertus adesset, certe se ad puerum servandum in fluvium jactaturus esset?

109. Vicinus colonum insanum putavit qui non hoc domino de servo narraret.

110. Putatne paganum non illum gladium quo servum vulneravit in fluvium jactaturum esse?

111. Putabat amicus tuus, O mi sobrine Livi, barbarum si quis eum vexaret pugnaturum esse.

112. Nonne culpandus erit, si quis in quem gladium jactaverit et paullum vulneraverit?

113. Exspectet quis servum iratum se oppugnaturum esse, si quis eum gladio armet.

114. Quis villicum culpaverit, quoquo modo iratum illum rusticum oppugnaverit?

115. Putaverit dominus villicum colonum oppugnaturum esse; num eum gladio armaverit?

116. Numquis putaret eum culpandum esse qui rabidum taurum necandum curavisset?

117. Ne dominus quidem colonum culpavisset, si non villico amicus esset.

118. Colono est is libertus qui se ad eum servandum in fluvium jactet.

119. Barbarus, et is quidem servus, ad puerum servandum se in medium fluvium jactaturus est.

120. Quem nuper tyrannus necandum curavit, quem se oppugnaturum esse putaret?

Text VII.

121. When the roof of the dining-room next to thy bedroom was being burnt, then the attendant, being very frightened, rode round the town to ask for aid.

122. Since the roof of his own cubicle was being consumed, the boy hastened into the town to summon his uncle.

123. The farmer wounded the attendant with a very big sword, when he attacked him in the nearest dining-room.

124. He who saves not a friend, when the roof is being consumed, is vehemently to be blamed or even to be scourged.

125. Since the slave had wounded the master in his bedroom, the attendant, being thoroughly frightened, rode to ask for help.

126. The bailiff's son if he were not to tend the bull, would be blamed and scourged by the master.

127. Because thy cubicle was being burnt, thy servant hastened through the town to ask for help.

128. Is he so mad as to throw my sword into the river, though he thinks that the attendant will attack me ?

129. Was not the dining-room next to thy bedroom, oh Curtius, being burnt by night ?

130. Curtius is congratulating the prefect in the dining-room, because the barbarian has not wounded him.

131 The tribune is plainly despairing ; who can stimulate him to fight in aid of the town ?

132. The freedman rode to the town for aid from that house which was being burnt by night.

133. Who committed to Curtius that best of swords, which he just now threw into the river ?

134. Who would not have the bull slain, which has just now attacked a tribune in the town ?

135. The farmer has a slave whom the bailiff has flogged because he falsely accused the boy.

136. Is it neighbourly to set free the bull which the farmer has entrusted to the bailiff to be tended ?

137. If any boy shall have thrown the master's sword into the river, he will deserve to be flogged.

138. This sword is for wounding him who may attack me.

139. That master has entrusted a very small sword to the boy, lest the villager should attack him.

140. Who is there who does not think that a rustic who has attacked me with a sword ought to be flogged ?

Text VII.

121. Qūŭm tectum trīclīnĭī cŭbĭcŭlō tŭō proxĭmī crĕmārētūr, tum mĭnistĕr maxĭmē perterrĭtŭs ăd āūxĭlĭum rogandum circum oppĭdum ĕquĭtāvĭt.

122. Quum tectum cubiculi sui cremaretur, puer ad patruum vocandum in oppidum properavit.

123. Colonus ministrum, quum se in proximo triclinio oppugnaret, maximo gladio vulneravit.

124. Qui non amicum servat, quum crematur tectum, vehementer culpandus est vel etiam flagellandus.

125. Quum servus in cubiculo dominum vulneravisset, minister maxime perterritus equitavit auxilium rogaturus.

126. Filius villici, si non taurum curet, a domino culpetur et flagelletur.

127. Quod cubiculum tuum cremabatur, servus tuus per oppidum properavit auxilium oraturus.

128. Quum putet ministrum me oppugnaturum esse, num adeo insanus est ut gladium meum in fluvium jactet?

129. Nonne triclinium cubiculo tuo, O Curti, proximum noctu cremabatur?

130. Curtius praefecto in triclinio gratulatur, quod non eum barbarus vulneravit.

131. Plane dēspērat tribunus; quis eum stimulet ut pro oppido pugnet?

132. Libertus ab illo domicilio, quod noctu cremabatur, ad oppidum auxilio equitavit.

133. Quis Curtio optimum illum gladium mandavit, quem nuper in medium fluvium jactavit?

134. Quis non taurum necandum curet, qui nuper in oppido tribunum oppugnavit?

135. Colono est servus quem villicus flagellavit quod puerum falso accusavit.

136. Num vicini est taurum liberare quem colonus villico curandum mandavit?

137. Si qui puer gladium domini in fluvium jactaverit, flagellandus erit.

138. Hic gladius ad eum vulnerandum est qui me oppugnet.

139. Magister iste perpaullum gladium puero mandavit ne paganus eum oppugnet.

140. Quis est quin rusticum qui me gladio vulneraverit flagellandum esse putet?

Text VIII.

141. And yet at dawn, the doctor being absent, the servant had carried me wounded in the shoulder by a javelin thence into yonder hall.

142. This javelin is thine, my Curtius; but that sword is mine.

143. And yet it is necessary that in the absence of the doctor the attendant should carry thee to the neighbour's at dawn.

144. The doctor having been wounded in the shoulder by a javelin, it was said the frightened attendant asked thee for aid.

145. The slave, when asked for help, hastened to the house to carry the most excellent master down from the roof.

146. Yet the farmer's javelin must be carried into that bedroom next the hall, lest the madman should wound him.

147. And yet arm thyself at dawn with this sword, which is a cubit longer than that sword.

148. That very long javelin, with which the servant attacked the master, was thrown by him into the river.

149. That hall was not thine, my benevolent friend, was it, which was burnt at dawn?

150. He, was kinder than thy cousin, who, when the roof was burnt, did not have the wounded man carried out of the hall.

151. What? is that javelin mine, that my uncle has committed to Philip, with which to wound the panther?

152. And when he had wounded the rustic with a sword, he rode, armed with a javelin, against that perfidious slave.

153. Whence was it that that excellent attendant had caused the wounded man to be carried into the hall?

154. It was dawn when the messenger was relating that the hall had been burnt by night.

155. Whither has the doctor had the wounded man carried down? Surely not into the burnt bedroom?

156. In what manner has the doctor cured the wounded man? Was it not with wine?

157. He was about to hand a sword to the servant; one would have thought he was going to slay thee.

158. Who will there be who will not blame him if he should not carry the boy to be healed?

159. Philip exclaims that his uncle's bedroom has been burnt, and yet the slave is not here to help.

160. Even a boy thinks the barbarian to be mad because he so vehemently deplores the burning of the town.

Text VIII.

141. Atquī dīlūcŭlō, mĕdĭcō absentĕ, fămŭlŭs mē hŭmĕrum jăcŭlō vulnĕrātum indĕ ĭn illŭd ātrĭum portāvĕrăt.

142. Hoc jaculum tuum est, mi Curti; sĕd ille gladius meus est.

143. Atqui necesse est ut medico absente famulus te diluculo ad vicini portet.

144. Quum medicus humerum jaculo vulneratus esset, perterritus famulus te auxilium orare narrabatur.

145. Servus auxilium rogatus ad domicilium properavit ut dominum optimum de tecto deportaret.

146. At jaculum coloni in cubiculum illud atrio proximum portandum est ne insanus eum vulneret.

147. Atqui te diluculo hoc gladio arma, qui cubito longior est isto gladio.

148. Longissimum illud jaculum, quo servus dominum oppugnavit, ab eo in fluvium jactatum est.

149. Num id atrium tuum erat, mi bĕnĕvŏle amice, quod diluculo crematum est?

150. Benevolentior erat sobrino tuo, qui tecto cremato vulneratum non ex atrio portandum curavit.

151. Quid? num id jaculum meum est quod patruus meus Philippo mandavit, quo pardum vulneret?

152. Qui quum rusticum gladio vulneravisset, jaculo armatus in servum illum perfĭdum equitavit.

153. Unde optimus iste famulus vulneratum in atrium portandum curaverat?

154. Diluculum erat quum nuntius narrabat atrium noctu crematum esse?

155. Quo medicus vulneratum deportandum curavit? num in crematum cubiculum?

156. Quomodo medicus vulneratum sanavit? Nonne vino?

157. Gladium servo mandaturus erat; putaret quis eum te necaturum esse.

158. Quis erit quin illum culpaturus sit, si non puerum sanandum portet?

159. Exclamat Philippus patrui sui cubiculum crematum esse atqui servum non auxilio adesse.

160. Etiam puer barbarum insanum esse putat quod oppidum crematum tam vehementer deplorat.

Text IX.

1 1 1 3 3 2 3 2 2 2
161. For the rest, it would have been anyone's duty whatever,
4 5 6 8 7 11 11 10 10 9 9 9 9
no less than thy servant's, to announce the fire as early as possible.

162. If thou wishest to save the boy, precipitate thyself from here into the river.

163. The master asked the boy, first what he had related to his friend, then what he was relating to the neighbour.

164. The master rode at dawn to the town to ask for help, because his horse had been lacerated by the panther.

165. The farmer, with whose sword the servant has wounded the master, is not less to be blamed than the servant himself.

166. There was no one who did not think that boy insane, because he had provoked the mad bull.

167. Who doubts that our friend, had he been here, would have handed over the incendiary to the freedman to be flogged.

168. The boy asked privately, what man the freedman was going to summon to carry the master out of the hall.

169. Did the neighbour suppose that the villager, if anyone you please had besought him, would not have announced the fire?

170. Would the cousin have related this to our neighbour if he had been very angry?

171. However, the freedman announced that he would attack the bull by night with a javelin, inasmuch as it was mad.

172. Our doctor was as angry as possible because the servant was not flogged for having accused his friend falsely.

173. Whose javelin did the slave cast into the fire when he had been flogged? Was it this villager's?

174. As the messenger related, the faithful slave had resisted the barbarian to prevent him attacking the master.

175. Is the attendant so mad as to carry the wounded man into the burnt hall?

176. For the rest, it is his duty to cause thee to be healed who has hurt thee; if not, whose is it?

177. That master is more kind-hearted than that he should hand over this boy to the bailiff to be scourged.

178. He who has not asked for help for the master is to be equally blamed with him who has not saved him.

179. The freedman has armed even a tender lad with a javelin, with which to wound the barbarian when he makes his attack.

180. How angry was the tribune, when the messenger had related to him how the barbarian was wounding the boy.

Text IX.

161. Cētĕrum cūjūsvīs fŭissĕt nōn mĭnŭs quam sērvī tŭī quamprīmum incendĭum nuntĭārĕ.

162. Si puerum servare vis, hinc te in fluvium praecipita.

163. Puerum rogavit magister, primum quid amico suo narravisset, et tum quid vicino narraret.

164. Dominus diluculo ad oppidum equitavit auxilium rogaturus, cujus equus a pardo laceratus esset.

165. Colonus, cujus gladio servus dominum vulneravit, non minus culpandus est quam servus ipse.

166. Nemo erat quin puerum illum insanum putaret, qui rabidum taurum provocasset.

167. Quis dubitat quin amicus noster, si adfuisset, incendiarium liberto flagellandum mandaturus fuisset.

168. Puer privatim rogavit, quem libertus ad dominum ex atrio portandum advocaturus esset.

169. Putavitne vicinus paganum, si quivis oravisset, non incendium nuntiaturum fuisse?

170. Num sobrinus hoc vicino nostro narravisset si maxime iratus esset?

171. Ceterum nuntiavit libertus se taurum, si quidem rabidus esset, noctu jaculo oppugnaturum esse.

172. Medicus noster quam maxime iratus erat, quod servus non flagellatus est, qui amicum ejus falso accusavisset.

173. Cujum jaculum servus, quum flagellatus esset, in incendium jactavit? Hujusne pagani?

174. Quemadmŏdum narravit nuntius, servus fidus barbaro repugnaverat quominus dominum oppugnaret.

175. Num adeo insanus est famulus ut vulneratum in crematum atrium portet?

176. Ceterum ejus est te sanandum curare qui vulneravit; si minus, cujus est?

177. Benevolentior est ille dominus quam ut hunc puerum villico flagellandum mandet.

178. Qui non pro domino auxilium rogaverit aeque culpandus erit atque qui non dominum servaverit.

179. Libertus etiam tĕnĕrum puerum jaculo armavit quo barbarum vulneret quum oppugnet.

180. Quam iratus erat tribunus quum ei nuntius narravisset ut barbarus puerum vulneraret.

Text X.

181. He would also give aid to the sacristan, unless he thought that no great danger would accrue to him where he was.

182. And so, unless he had thought that no danger would accrue to him, he would not have attacked thee.

183. He had indeed thought that there would have been no slave who would not have fought to save the master.

184. Where will the bailiff be? He will not hide himself, from its being so very dangerous to attack the panther, will he?

185. Unless this javelin shall be hidden somewhere or other, will there be any rustic not wounded by the madman?

186. He did not ride through the town to ask for help, because the fire had been already extinguished.

187. Where is the boy who has besought the farmer not to give any whip to the bailiff?

188. Just as he lately blamed me, in the same way too he is said to have blamed his own servant.

189. He rode to the farmer's house, that his slave might not relate anything about the fire to that wounded master.

190. Where is the sword which the farmer was about to hand over to the tribune at a great price?

191. Except to save the sacred temple the sacristan would not throw himself into any danger.

192. He would relate anything falsely to that tribune, unless he thought that he would be flogged.

193. He had related in what danger the boy would be, unless some one carried him into some bedroom or other.

194. Unless some one shall have come from some place or other to help, the roof of the hall will have been burnt down.

195. What was Catullus announcing to yonder farmer? Was it that the slave was going to attack his bailiff?

196. My cousin was so angry, because the tribune did not arm him with a sword, that he gave no help.

197. Does he also think that there would be no danger if anyone should give a sword to the madman?

198. Although he would have been in no danger unless he provoked the wolf, the terrified boy rode into the river.

199. Surely that servant will not be flogged unless he has attacked the sacristan in the temple?

200. Did he think that there would have been no danger to anyone if he had set the bull free?

Text X.

181. Item aedĭtŭō auxilium dărĕt, nĭsĭ pŭtārĕt ĕi ŭbĭ essĕt nullum magnŏpĕrĕ pĕrīcŭlum fŭtūrum essĕ.

182. Itaque, nisi putavisset nullum sibi periculum futurum esse, non te oppugnavisset.

183. Putaverat quidem nullum futurum fuisse servum quin ad dominum servandum pugnaturus esset.

184. Ubi erit villicus? num se celabit quod magnopere periculosum erit pardum oppugnare?

185. Nisi hoc jaculum ubivis celabitur, num ullus erit rusticus quin ab insano vulneretur?

186. Non per oppidum equitavit ad auxilium rogandum, quum jam extinctum esset incendium.

187. Ubi est puer qui colonum oravit ne ullum flagellum villico daret?

188. Quemadmodum me nuper, itidem quoque servum suum culpavisse narratur.

189. Ad coloni domicilium equitavit, ne quid servus ejus de incendio vulnerato illi domino narraret.

190. Ubi est gladius, quem colonus tribuno magno pretio mandaturus erat?

191. Nonnisi ad sacrum templum servandum aedituus se nullum in periculum jactet.

192. Quidvis falso tribuno isti narraret, nisi putaret futurum esse ut flagellaretur.

193. Narraverat quo in periculo puer futurus esset, nisi quis eum in quodvis cubiculum portaret.

194. Nisi quis undeunde adfuerit auxilio, tectum atrii concrematum erit.

195. Quid colono illi nuntiabat Catullus? Num servum villicum ejus oppugnaturum esse?

196. Ita iratus est sobrinus meus, quod tribunus non eum gladio armavit, ut non auxilium daret.

197. Putatne item nullum futurum esse periculum si quis insano gladium det?

198. Quamquam nullo in periculo fuisset nisi lupum provocaret, perterritus puer in fluvium equitavit.

199. Num futurum est ut servus ille, nisi aedituum in templo oppugnaverit, flagelletur?

200. Putavitne nullum cuiquam periculum futurum fuisse, si taurum liberavisset?

Text XI.

201. The temple's vestibule being on fire, they wake the other man out of sleep, while the sacristan tries to save the statue.

202. The servant, having tried to save the boy who was wounded in the shoulder, was being honoured by the master.

203. Did not the freedman cause thee to be tended in a neighbour's hall while thy cubicle was blazing?

204. When the barbarian attacked, the servant had not yet carried the wounded master out of the hall.

205. My friend tried to wake the boy that he might summon the sacristan to save the statue.

206. If anyone had tried alone to wound the wolf with a sword, he would have been in great danger.

207. They think that the barbarian during the fire would not have awakened the master, much less the slave.

208. He awoke not only the boy but also my cousin, when my jocose uncle was relating that story.

209. It would not be anyone's duty, provided that the doctor were not yet come, to attend to the wounded man.

210. Were they not carrying thee into the neighbour's domicile, while the temple was recently blazing?

211. The bailiff related to the farmer, how, while the barbarian attacked the temple, they were wounding each other.

212. The sacristan despaired, although, while the vestibule of the house was blazing, he was summoned into no danger.

213. They hope for this solely, that it may happen that the statue may be preserved.

214. Would you think him sane who should attempt alone to attack the angry panther?

215. The roof is ablaze; if you want to save your friend, do not wait till the other rouses him from sleep.

216. Is the slave here who was the first to wake the sacristan when the temple was on fire?

217. That tribune is going to be a neighbour to my uncle till he be called away to fight.

218. When the stable was blazing, the master was hastening to save the horse from the fire.

219. While the temple blazed, one and another hastened round the town to summon help.

220. The tribune, though wounded in one shoulder, was however bearing me to the doctor with the aid of Catullus.

Text XI.

201. Vestĭbŭlo templī flāgrantĕ altĕrum ē somnō suscĭtant, dum aedĭtūŭs sĭmŭlācrum servārĕ cōnātur.

202. Famulus, puerum humerum vulneratum servare conatus, a domino honorabatur.

203. Nonne libertus, quoad cubiculum tuum flagrabat, te vicini in atrio servandum curavit.

204. Barbaro oppugnante nondum servus vulneratum dominum ex atrio portaverat.

205. Amicus meus puerum e somno suscitare conatus est ut aedituum ad simulacrum servandum advocaret.

206. Si quis solus lupum gladio vulnerare conatus esset, magno in periculo fuisset.

207. Putant quidem barbarum incendio flagrante non dominum, nedum servume somno suscitaturum fuisse.

208. Non modo puerum sed etiam sobrinum meum suscitavit, quum id patruus meus jocosus narraret.

209. Non cujusvis esset, dummodo nondum adesset medicus, vulneratum curare.

210. Nonne te, dum templum recenter flagrabat, in vicini domicilium portabant?

211. Villicus colono narrabat ut barbaro templum oppugnante alter alterum vulnerarent.

212. Desperavit aedituus, quum tamen vestibulo domicilii flagrante nullum in periculum vocaretur.

213. Hoc solum sperant futurum esse ut simulacrum servetur.

214. Num eum sanum putes qui solus pardum iratum oppugnare conetur?

215. Tectum flagrat; amicum tuum, si vis servare, ne exspecta dum alter e somno suscitet.

216. Adestne servus, qui primus aedituum templo flagrante e somno suscitavit?

217. Tribunus ille patruo meo vicinus futurus est dum ad pugnandum avocetur.

218. Flagrante stabulo dominus properabat ut equum ex incendio servaret.

219. Templo flagrante unus et alter circum oppidum properavit auxilium advocatum.

220. Tribunus, alterum humerum vulneratus, tamen me Catulol auxiliante ad medicum portabat.

Text XII.

221. The assassin, however, altho' yesterday in private to a certain comrade he did not hide the truth, will to-day openly deny that he is guilty.

222. The attendant has denied in the presence of the people that thou didst help the wounded neighbour.

223. The servant, if he has related to anyone where the boy is, will deserve to be scourged.

224. The villager said yesterday that the temple would not have blazed had not the sacristan been away.

225. That faithless attendant pretended that he was what he was not and concealed who he was.

226. Does he hide from anyone that he has told this tribune openly that which the culprit related secretly?

227. They were asking me, who had secretly related to thy uncle that thou hadst flogged a certain rustic.

228. The culprit again and again besought that man to deny that he was present while a certain neighbour's hall was blazing.

229. He is not a faithful friend, is he, who says that he will not fight with an assassin by night?

230. Meanwhile an excellent and most faithful slave has healed the master's friend, who was wounded whilst fighting.

231. The master rode by night into the town; in which interval the culprit attacked his son.

232. Would there not have been a pact between thee and the tribune if he had now been at Rome?

233. However much he hides this from the tribune, it is certain that the tyrant has to-day been wounded.

234. The doctor commissions the attendant to cause his wounded comrade to be carried to-day to Corinth.

235. If the slave had yesterday been absent anywhere, how could he have woke the sacristan from sleep?

236. The sacristan, since the barbarian is not as yet attacking the temple, gives the boy an interval for sleep.

237. Who was at Corinth when the Roman attacked? Was that most faithful commander away from Corinth?

238. Philip does not blame Curtius, does he, because he was so angry that he flogged the ruffian?

239. The tribune does not doubt that he himself will triumph over the barbarian, over whom Philip has lately triumphed.

240. So mad was the bull that, had not the bailiff been there armed with a sword, he would have killed the boy.

Text XII.

221. [1]Sicārĭŭs [2]autem, [3]quamquam [4]clam [5]hĕrī [6]non [7]sŏcĭō [8]cūidam [9]vērum [10]dissĭmŭlāvĭt, [11]pălam [12]hōdĭē [13]nĕgābĭt [14]sē [15]rĕum [16]essĕ.

222. Famulus coram populo negavit te vicino vulnerato adfuisse.

223. Servus, si cui narraverit ubi sit puer, flagellandus erit.

224. Paganus heri negavit templum flagraturum fuisse nisi abfuisset aedituus.

225. Infidus ille famulus simulavit se esse qui non esset, dissimulavitque quis esset.

226. Numcui dissimulat se huic tribuno palam id nuntiavisse quod reus clam narravit?

227. Me rogabant quis clam patruo tuo narravisset te paganum quemdam flagellasse.

228. Reus illum etiam atque etiam oravit ut negaret se atrio cujusdam vicini flagrante adesse.

229. Num fidus amicus is est qui negat se cum sicario noctu pugnaturum esse?

230. Servus autem optimus fidissimusque amicum domini inter pugnandum vulneratum sanavit.

231. Dominus in oppidum noctu equitavit; quo intervallo reus filium ejus oppugnavit.

232. Nonne pactum inter te et tribunum interfuisset si jam Romae adfuisset?

233. Quamvis hoc tribuno dissimulet, certum est tyrannum hodie vulneratum esse.

234. Medicus famulo mandat ut vulneratum ejus socium Corinthum hodie portandum curet.

235. Si servus heri ubivis abfuisset, quî aedituum e somno suscitavisset?

236. Aedituus, barbaro templum nondum oppugnante, puero intervallum dat somno.

237. Quis Corinthi aderat Romano oppugnante? Num praefectus ille fidissimus Corintho aberat?

238. Num Philippus Curtium culpat quod adeo iratus fuerit ut sicarium flagellaverit?

239. Non dubitat tribunus quin ipse de barbaro triumphaturus sit, de quo Philippus nuper triumphavit.

240. Adeo rabidus erat taurus ut, nisi villicus adfuisset gladio armatus, puerum necaturus fuerit.

Text XIII.

241. Before thou and he came, the timid disciple kept crying out that ye were being beaten by a certain madman with a stick.

242. To whom did the slave affirm that, unless he had fought, he would have been slain by the assassin?

243. However much thou and he affirm it, yet the attendant will deny that thou wast vigilant in the hall.

244. Didst thou not beat the servant with a big stick when he attacked thee by night with a sword?

245. Why hast thou alternately denied and affirmed that thou hadst been beaten by a farmer with a stick?

246. Before that however, one messenger denied to the other that he would have been unfaithful unless he had been beaten.

247. There is a very great difference between me and thee, Oh barbarian; for thou hast falsely denied thy trust.

248. Did ye not affirm to the master that you were being beaten with a stick by a certain neighbour's comrade?

249. Before the tribune arrived, I had no doubt that if the barbarian had attacked, the town would have been burnt.

250. So unfaithful was the slave that, had not the bailiff also been blameworthy, he ought to have been flogged.

251. He was in doubt whether the barbarian would attack; it is not however now doubtful that he will attack.

252. Whoever has been wounded by a javelin let him be carried to my doctor to be healed.

253. Would that the ruffian had been handed over to the freedman to be scourged in front of the vestibule;

254. So long as the hall shall blaze, that wounded man shall not be carried by anyone into the bedroom.

255. Did ye relate to the pupil that a certain rustic would beat the boy with a stick till the master arrived.

256. In that sacred temple the sacristan, whom ye thought prosperous, has thrown himself on to a sword.

257. Whatever that credulous messenger has related, although thou hast affirmed it to be true, is false.

258. Did my cousin and thou cry out that the roof was on fire, and did ye announce that ye had wounded the incendiary?

259. To whom has the insane steward affirmed that there is no difference between a faithful and a faithless man?

260. Didst thou not declare to my comrade, that thou wouldst not blame the rustic, even though he should relate the truth?

Text XIII.

241. Antĕquam tū ĕt illĕ adfŭistĭs, clāmābăt tĭmĭdŭs discĭpŭlŭs vōs ăb insānō quōdam băcŭlō verbĕrārī

242. Cuinam affirmavit servus futurum fuisse, nisi pugnavisset, ut a sicario necaretur?

243. Quamvis tu et ille affiirmetis, tamen negabit famulus te in atrio vigilare.

244. Nonne servum, quum te noctu gladio oppugnaret, magno baculo verberavisti?

245. Quid alternis negavisti et affirmavisti te a colono baculo verberatum esse?

246. Antea tamen nuntius alter alteri negavit se infidum futurum fuisse si non verberatus esset.

247. Inter me, barbare, et te plūrĭmum interest; tu enim mandatum tuum falso negasti.

248. Nonne vos domino affirmavistis vos a vicini cujusdam socio baculo verberari?

249. Antequam tribunus adfuit, non dubitavi quin, si barbarus oppugnavisset, oppidum cremandum fuerit.

250. Ita infidus erat servus ut, nisi villicus quoque culpandus fuisset flagellandus, fuerit.

251. Dubitabat quidem oppugnaturusne esset barbarus; nunc tamen non est dubium quin oppugnaturus sit.

252. Quicunque jaculo vulneratus est, ad meum medicum portetur sanandus.

253. O si sicarius liberto ante vestibulum flagellandus mandatus esset!

254. Quoad atrium flagrabit, vulneratus ille non a quoquam in cubiculum portabitur.

255. Discipulone narravistis rusticum quemdam, quoad dominus adesset, puerum baculo verberaturum esse?

256. In sacro illo templo aedituus, quem prosperum putavistis, se in gladium jactavit.

257. Quidquid nuntius ille credulus narravit, etsi verum esse affirmasti, falsum est.

258. Tune et sobrinus meus clamavistis tectum flagrare; nuntiavistisque vos incendiarium vulneravisse?

259. Cuinam insanus villicus affirmavit non inter fidum et infidum interesse?

260. Nonne socio meo negasti te rusticum, etiamsi verum narret, culpaturum esse.

Text XIV.

261. In presence of the same tribune I too will cry out with tears that I have been robbed of purse and cloak.

262. I indeed, when robbed of my purse, asked the same boy that you did, whether the countryman had attacked him also.

263. Will not every friend of this slave, if he shall be beaten, try to attack the master at dawn?

264. At dawn I shall have commissioned his bailiff to throw each slave's sword and javelin into the river.

265. That same rustic, at the order of the farmer, deprived the faithless villager of cloak and purse.

266. I think that the countryman is come here to relate this to me before the farmer does so.

267. Ye however affirmed that that sword, of which the freedman robbed the barbarian, was one cubit long.

268. If however I affirm that I have been robbed of my purse by the culprit, he will deny it weeping.

269. However the same slave has no purse for anyone to rob him of.

270. That villager, as they affirm, who yesterday committed this cloak to me, also tried to save thee.

271. That man would relate anything false; I will, however, certainly maintain that he is uttering a falsehood.

272. I will narrate everything to the bailiff; how the temple has blazed, and how the sacristan has been most faithful.

273. You may entrust any javelin you like to the tribune, but when the boy asks, conceal every javelin in the hall.

274. The master was indeed away; but if he were here, he would have handed over the servant to be flogged.

275. In fact, unless ye had been present, they would have beaten the attendant and the attendant's boy with that stick.

276. Whateverthou hast, Oh friend, will it not be for me, who have saved thee out of great danger?

277. Will there be aught of truth that that messenger will not hide, when he relates this to the master?

278. The servant openly congratulates himself because he is subject to a Roman and not to a Greek.

279. When the barbarian attacked the temple, the sacristan was concealing himself under the roof of the nearest domicile.

280. Ye would not have carried any wounded man whatever into my bedroom; but this man is my friend.

Text XIV.

261. Cōram ĕōdem trĭbūnō ĕgŏ quŏquĕ lăcrўmans clāmābo mē lŏcŭlō pallĭōquĕ spŏlĭātum essĕ.

262. Ego quidem loculo spoliatus eundum puerum rogavi quem tu, num eum quoque rusticus oppugnavisset.

263. Nonne hujus servi, si verberabitur, amicus quisque dominum diluculo oppugnare conabitur?

264. Diluculo villico ejus mandavero ut servi cujusque gladium jaculumque in fluvium jactet.

265. Idem ille rusticus, colono mandante, pallio loculoque infidum paganum privavit.

266. Puto quidem hic adesse rusticum qui hoc mihi priusquam colonus narret.

267. Vos autem affirmavistis gladium illum, quo barbarum libertus spoliavit, unum cubitum longum esse.

268. Reus autem, si affirmabo me ab eo loculo spoliatum esse, negabit lacrymans.

269. Ceterum eidem servo nullus loculus est quo quisquam eum spoliet.

270. Paganus ille, ut affirmant, qui mihi heri hoc pallium mandavit, idem te servare conatus est.

271. Quidvis falso iste narret; certe tamen affirmabo ego eum falsum nuntiare.

272. Villico unumquidque narrabo, ut templum flagraverit, et ut aedituus fidissimus fuerit.

273. Quodvis jaculum tribuno mandes; puero autem rogante, unumquodque jaculum in atrio cela.

274. Aberat quidem dominus; qui si adesset, servum flagellandum mandavisset.

275. Quod nisi adfuissetis, famulum puerumque famuli baculo isto verberavissent.

276. Quidquid tibi erit, amice, nonne mihi erit, qui te magno e periculo servavi.

277. Numquid veri erit quin ille nuntius dissimulaturus sit quum hoc domino narret.

278. Servus palam sibi gratulatur quod Romano et non Graeco subjectus est.

279. Barbaro templum oppugnante, aedituus se sub proximi domicilii tecto celabat.

280. Non quemvis vulneratum in cubiculum meum portavissetis; verum hic mihi amicus est.

Text XV.

281. Dost thou ask, prithee, whether I have esteemed the armourbearer or the archer more?

282. Is it not the concern of every slave to value a kindly master at a high price?

283. You would value at very little a servant who would not fight with an enemy of his master, if he were wounded.

284. The doctor, meanwhile, asks not the archer but the armourbearer whether he values my cousin or uncle the higher?

285. Was it the bailiff that ye were asking whether he valued the freedman higher than the farmer did?

286. Is there more difference between me and thee, or between thee and thy uncle?

287. The farmer the bailiff and the armourbearer are asking me what thou, my faithful archer, art waiting for here.

288. Thy comrade, oh Plautus, was asking the messenger what thou hast told my uncle's friend.

289. That neighbour is conscious of right who values an unfortunate friend at the highest possible rate.

290. Did ye not have very little sleep because you thought that the barbarian was going to attack you?

291. I asked the doctor's attendant whether he would carry thee to Philip's, when the temple was blazing.

292. Wretched me! before thou camest, I had given up that boy to the servant to be beaten with a stick.

293. Was it not before thee that the friend asked the doctor what I was waiting for here?

294. The archer however has lately asked me whether I value the doctor's friend at a higher rate than my cousin.

295. Didst thou ask the armourbearer whether I had entrusted a purse to his comrade the archer or not?

296. I pray you, was not the bailiff asking you whether my uncle had had a cloak or not?

297. Prithee, which slave of the two was relating to the master that I valued the farmer above the bailiff?

298. With which archer of the two, oh armourbearer, wast thou fighting, whilst the vestibule of the temple was blazing?

299. I will wake either slave you please out of sleep; if you like I will wake even both.

300. Although each boy were to ask thee, arm neither, oh friend, with a javelin.

Text XV.

281. Rŏgāsnĕ, quaeso, utrum armĭgĕrum ăn săgittārĭum plūrĭs aestĭmāvĕrim?

282. Nonne cujusvis servi interest benignum dominum magni aestimare?

283. Mĭnĭmi aestimares servum qui non domini, si vulneraretur, cum inimico pugnaturus esset.

284. Medicus autem non sagittarium sed armigerum rogat utrum sobrinum meum an patruum pluris aestimet.

285. Villicumne rogabatis utrum libertum pluris aestimaret quam colonus?

286. Utrum plus inter me et te interest an inter te et patruum tuum?

287. Colonus villicusque et armiger me rogant quid tu, mi fidi sagittarie, hic exspectes.

288. Socius tuus, o Plaute, nuntium rogabat quid tu amico patrui mei narraveris.

289. Vicinus ille recti conscius est qui infortūnātum quam amicum plurimi aestimat.

290. Nonne minimi somni eratis qui putaretis barbarum vos oppugnaturum esse?

291. Famulum medici rogavi num te quum templum flagraret ad Philippi portaturus esset.

292. Me miserum! antequam adfuisti, puerum illum servo mandaveram baculo verberandum.

293. Nonne coram te amicus medicum rogavit quid hic exspectarem?

294. Sagittarius autem me nuper rogavit utrum amicum medici pluris sobrino meo aestimem.

295. Armigerumne rogavisti utrum socio ejus sagittario loculum mandavissem an non?

296. Nonne villicus te, quaeso, rogabat utrum patruo meo pallium fuisset necne?

297. Uter servus, quaeso, domino narrabat me colonum pluris quam villicum aestimare?

298. Cum utro sagittario, o armiger, pugnabas dum vestibulum templi flagrabat.

299. Utrumvis servum e somno suscitabo; si vis, etiam utrumque.

300. Etiamsi uterque puer te oret, neutrum, o amice, jaculo arma.

Text XVI.

301. For he indeed, as they related, was desirous of fighting and yet more fitted for ease.

302. Why did they blame my armour-bearer's friend? He, you know, was desirous of attacking the town.

303. Thy armour-bearer, Oh tribune, although fond of ease, yet thought it very good to be slain for thee.

304. Thou, I grant, wast very desirous of fighting with the German, but I was more so.

305. Is not that tribune, whom they have announced to be present, more fitted for attacking the town than the prefect?

306. The roof is ablaze; and yet thinkest thou that the wounded master ought not to be carried out of his bedroom?

307. He is a true Roman, as they have rightly affirmed, who will fight with the panther without anyone assisting.

308. Before they came up, the tribune called off his friend who was going to fight with the German.

309. Do you wish me to ask the archer whether he thinks himself fitted for fighting or for ease? Certainly.

310. Value at a very little, a tribune who is desirous of ease when the fight is not yet over.

311. I have armed myself with sword and javelin, since I am desirous of fighting with that barbarian.

312. Marcus, having had the captive slain, rode into the town without anyone saluting him.

313. Will that commander be openly honoured, after having refused to fight with the barbarian through desire of ease?

314. It having been hitherto uncertain what would happen, the liberation of the town has very greatly pleased me.

315. The Roman, to whom attacking with a sword meant slaying, never threw a javelin without wounding a Parthian.

316. Philip indeed, who had been cheered before fighting, rode through the town without anyone saluting him.

317. Curtius had felt, before you were announced to be here, that it would be far the best to ride against the barbarian.

318. Would that the tribune may arrive ere yet it has been fought out; nay indeed, would that he were not now absent.

319. The tyrant being slain, Oh slaves, do not ye care to be free! For he is said to have been inhuman to you.

320. Would that he had resolved to slay the panther; for there is a very great difference between wounding and slaying.

Text XVI.

301. Quippĕ hīc ĕnim, ŭt narrāvērunt, pugnandī cŭpĭdŭs ĕrăt ăt măgĭs ōtĭō aptŭs.

302. Quid amicum armigeri mei culpaverunt? Is enim oppidi oppugnandi cupidus erat.

303. Armiger tuus, O tribune, quamvis otii studiosus tamen pro te necari optimum putavit.

304. Tu quidem cum Germano pugnandi magnopere cupidus eras, magis autem ego.

305. Nonne tribunus ille, quem nuntiaverunt adesse, oppido oppugnando magis aptus est quam præfectus?

306. Tectum flagrat; atqui putas dominum vulneratum non e cubiculo suo portandum esse?

307. Est verus Romanus, ut recte affirmaverunt, cum pardo nullo auxiliante pugnaturus.

308. Antequam adfuerunt, tribunus amicum suum cum Germano pugnaturum avocavit.

309. Visne sagittarium interrogem utrum se pugnando aptum putet an otio? Sane.

310. Tribunum, qui nondum depugnato otii cupidus est, minimi aestima.

311. Me gladio atque jaculo armavi, quippe qui cum barbaro illo pugnandi cupidus sim.

312. Marcus, quum captivum necandum curavisset, nullo salutante in oppidum equitavit.

313. Præfectusne iste, qui otii cupidus non cum barbaro meo pugnaverit, palam honorabitur?

314. Adhuc incerto quid futurum sit, liberatum oppidum me plurimum delectavit.

315. Romanus, cui gladio oppugnare erat necare, nunquam jaculum jactavit quin Parthum vulneraret.

316. Philippus quidem, cui ante pugnandum acclamatum erat, per oppidum ita equitavit ut a nullo salutaretur.

317. Fuerat animus Curtio, antequam tu adesse nuntiatus es, optimum futurum esse in barbarum equitare.

318. Utinam adsit tribunus, nondum depugnato; immo vero, utinam ne jam abesset.

319. Nonne vos, o servi, tyranno jam necato, liberi esse curatis? Narratur enim vobis inhumanus fuisse.

320. Utinam ei fuisset in animo pardum necare; permultum enim interest inter vulnerandum et necandum.

Text XVII.

321. But he on the contrary, although we used to judge him to be very fond of ease, often went on service abroad.

322. I was ignorant indeed of the burning of the temple; for I was not present there.

323. I on the contrary, if I had been an idler, would have hastened amidst this danger to serve as a soldier.

324. We had already awoke out of sleep all the most faithful, that we might help the wounded tribune.

325. Yes, indeed, although they have never yet fought, yet if you wish they will go on service.

326. My uncle, however little he be fond of war, yet would serve, if Curtius were to ask him very often.

327. Would not the one man beat the other, if he were to tell the master that he was very fond of ease.

328. Our neighbour cares not indeed for war; and yet, if we were to ask him, he would of course serve.

329. The robbing of the master and the beating of the servant shew indeed to me that that bailiff is mad.

330. We related how the archer, who had fought with the barbarian, rode into the town not without being saluted.

331 That tribune, whom we have just now awakened out of sleep, hides the truth concerning the liberation of the captive.

332. They have in fact related, what ye had before related, that that freedman is most faithful at home and abroad.

333. When he carries thee wounded into the hall, why dost thou always ask whether the bedroom is blazing?

334. The master and I were congratulating the faithful armour-bearer because he had not been wounded.

335. I must congratulate thee, because, though desirous of hastening home, thou hast yet served as a soldier.

336. Prithee, is there anything that thou and I think right, which that unjust master will not blame?

337. And none would deny, if the tribune and thou were thus to judge, that that archer is fit for fighting.

338. We never supposed that any one amidst so great danger would be faithful.

339. If the people attack the house, we will carry the wounded man withersoever it is right to take him.

340. My comrade has not arrived, because he is wounded; yet he is as fond of war as thou thyself.

Text XVII.

321. Sĕd illĕ contrā, quanquam ĕum ōtīī stŭdĭōsissĭmum essĕ jūdĭcābāmŭs, saepĕ bellī mīlĭtābăt.

322. Templi quidem cremati ignarus eram; ibi enim non aderam.

323. Ego contra, si otii cupidissimus fuissem, hoc in periculo properavissem militare.

324. Fidissimum quemque jam e somno suscitaveramus, ut tribuno vulnerato adessemus.

325. Enimvero, quamquam nondum pugnaverunt, tamen, si tu vis, militabunt.

326. Patruus meus, quamvis paullum belli studiosus sit, tamen Curtio saepissime orante militet.

327. Nonne hic illum verberet si domino narret eum otii studiossimum esse?

328. Vicinus noster non bellum quidem amat; verumtamen, si rogemus, sane militet.

329. Spoliatus dominus et verberatus servus mihi quidem monstrant villicum illum insanum esse.

330. Narravimus ut sagittarius, qui cum barbaro pugnavisset, in oppidum equitaret non insalutatus.

331. Tribunus ille, quem nuper e somno suscitavimus, de captivo liberando verum dissimulat.

332. Nuntiaverunt quidem, quod vos antea narraveratis, libertum istum domi bellique fidissimum esse.

333. Quum te vulneratum in atrium portat, cur semper rogas num cubiculum flagret?

334. Ego et dominus fido armigero gratulabamur quod non vulneratus erat.

335. Tibi a me gratulandum est quod, domum properandi cupidus, tamen militavisti.

336. Estne quidquam, quaeso, quod ego et tu rectum putemus, quin dominus ille injustus culpaturus sit?

337. Nec quisquam neget, si tu et tribunus ita judicetis, sagittarium illum pugnando aptum esse.

338. Nunquam putavimus quemquam tam magno in periculo fidum futurum esse.

339. Si populus domilicium oppugnabit, quoquo rectum erit, vulneratum portabimus.

340 Socius meus non adest vulneratus; ita tamen belli studiosus est ac tu ipse.

Texts XVIII.—XIX.

341. While the crowd rushed into the hall of the palace, the queen commanded thy handmaid, Portia, to make fast the door.

342. When the great crowd rushed into the palace, the queen asked the handmaid why they were not securing the gate.

343. Thy mistress, O handmaid, related to the frightened queen that that great crowd had rushed into the palace.

344. The handmaid shews herself timid for one moment only, since the crowd is rushing into Portia's hall.

345. With the hall blazing, with the palace attacked by a mob, the queen has been saved by a certain handmaid.

346. My cousin's faithful handmaid commissioned the bailiff and his wife not to relate this to the queen.

347. That cruel mistress ordered the farmer to beat with a stick at the first hour of dawn both the bailiff and his wife.

348. In this hall near the palace the seditious mob did not slay the queen, because she feigned madness.

349. It is not true, is it, that the queen adorned with a crown of roses is dedicating a temple to Saturn?

350. That tribune, emulous of glory, armed with a sword for the fight, shews himself most trustworthy.

351. I also conjured her seven times to hide my beautiful little daughter for me in some cottage.

352. Whilst the crowd was attacking the palace, the tribune entrusted the queen's daughter to some handmaid to hide.

353. Some handmaid's daughter seven times told the queen that a certain mad woman would rush into the hall.

354. The freedman ordered the bailiff and his wife to secure the handmaid's cottage, in which the queen had been hidden.

355. The matron was giving orders to that faithful handmaid, to hide her daughter in a certain hut.

356. Whose so beautiful little daughter is thy cousin entrusting to the handmaid to hide?

357. To which neighbour had that handmaid entrusted this little daughter at the command of the queen?

358. If any woman shall have entrusted the queen's little daughter to a faithless neighbour, she will be greatly blamed.

359. By which of the two female neighbours was my female cousin wounded? Not by both, was she?

360. The other at the seventh hour declared to me, that the queen had hidden herself in this handmaid's hut.

Texts XVIII.—XIX.

341. Turbā ĭn aulam rēgĭae incursantĕ rēgīnă ancillae tŭae, Portĭă, impĕrāvĭt ŭt jānŭam tūtam praestārĕt.

342. Turba magna in regiam incursante, regina ancillam rogavit eur non januam tutum praestarent.

343. Domina tua, O ancilla, perterritae reginae narravit magnam illam turbam in regiam incursavisse.

344. Ancilla unum modo momentum se timidam praestat, quum turba in aulam Portiae incurset.

345. Aula flagrante, regia a turba oppugnata, regina ab ancilla quādam servata est.

346. Fida sobrinae meae ancilla villico villicaeque mandavit ne hoc reginae narrarent.

347. Barbara illa domina colono imperavit ut prima diluculi hora villicumque villicamque baculo verberaret.

348. Hac in aula regiae vicina turba seditiosa reginam, insania simulata, non necavit.

349. Num verum est reginam rosea corona ornatam templum Saturno dedicare?

350. Tribunus ille, gloriae aemulus, gladio pugnae armatus, se fidissimum monstrat.

351. Necnōn ĕam septĭes obsĕcrāvi ŭt mĭhi pulchram fīlĭŏlam ĭn cāsā ălĭquā cēlārĕt.

352. Turba regiam oppugnante, tribunus reginae filiam ancillae alicui mandavit celandam.

353. Ancillae alicujus filia reginae septies affirmavit insanam quamdam in aulam incursaturam esse.

354. Libertus villico villicae, que imperavit ut casam ancillae, in qua regina celata esset, tutam praestarent.

355. Fidae illi ancillae matrona imperabat, ut in casa quadam filiam ejus celaret.

356. Cujam tam pulchram filiolam sobrina tua ancillae mandat celandam?

357. Cuinam vicinae ancilla ea, regina imperante, hanc filiolam mandaverat?

358. Si qua infidae ancillae filiolam reginae mandaverit, magnopere culpabitur.

359. Ab utra vicina vulnerata est sobrina mea? Num ab utraque?

360. Altera mihi septima hora affirmavit, reginam se in hujus ancillae casa celavisse.

Text XX.

361. Would that we had a son endowed with as great courage as Horatius!

362. Would that Horatius had been with the queen and Portia and me amidst so great a danger!

363. This at all events let us relate to the queen, how Philip aided us in so great a danger.

364. Would that my son had then had as much help as Curtius lately had!

365. Unless he esteemed me as highly as you do, he would not carry me wounded in my shoulder into this bedroom.

366. What? Surely the beautiful handmaid, when the master questioned her, did not hide some of the truth.

367. While the crowd was rushing into the palace, a certain woman concealed the queen under a neighbouring roof.

368. How great, O queen, would be thy glory, if thou hadst not been terrified by the seditious mob!

369. The queen had been absent from Rome more than an hour, when the barbarian crowd was hastening to Capua.

370. How greatly, O Portia, will the queen honour thee at Rome, since thou hast concealed her daughter!

371. The tribune fights abroad with great courage; yet, when it has been fought out, he hastens home.

372. We must congratulate the doctor, in whatever way he has healed the wounded tribune.

373. Did we not deny that we had resolved to carry thee anywhere except into our hall?

374. Was the temple burnt by night? It was, but why do you ask?

375. Do you want anything? Yes. Is your father at home? No.

376. The foreigner has so large a javelin that we have entrusted it to my armour-bearer to carry.

377. To us it is worth throwing ourselves into the midst of the stream, provided we save thee out of danger.

378. Thy friend, O Philip, being quite sane in mind, has all but wounded the mistress's neighbour.

379. The more the master denies that he will give leisure, the more desirous is the handmaid of it.

380. My master, you may rob of his cloak, if you choose; only he must not be beaten, much less wounded.

Text XX.

361. Utĭnam nōbīs nātŭs essĕt tantō praedĭtŭs ănĭmō quantō Hŏrātĭŭs!

362. Utinam mihi reginaeque et Portiae tanto in periculo adfuisset Horatius!

363. Hoc utique reginae narremus, ut Philippus tanto in periculo nobis adfuerit.

364. Utinam tum filio meo tantum fuisset auxilii quantum nuper Curtio!

365. Nisi me tanti aestimaret quanti tu, non me hoc in cubiculum portaret humerum vulneratum.

366. Quid? Num pulchra ancilla, quum dominus eam interrogavit, aliquid veri dissimulavit?

367. Dum turba in regiam incursabat, femina quaedam sub vicino tecto reginam celavit.

368. Quanta tibi, O regina, esset gloria, quae non a turba seditiosa territa esses!

369. Plus hora Roma abfuerat regina, quum barbara turba Capuam properabat.

370. Quantum te, Portia, Romae honorabit regina, cujus filiam celaveris!

371. Tribunus militiae magno animo pugnat; domum tamen depugnato properat.

372. Medico a nobis gratulandum est, quoquo modo vulneratum tribunum sanavit.

373. Nonne negavimus nobis esse in anĭmo te quoquam portare nisi in atrium nostrum?

374. Templum ne noctu crematum est? Crematum est, sed cur rogatis?

375. Numquid vis? Etiam. Estne patruus tuus domi? Non est.

376. Tantum est barbaro jaculum quod armigero meo portandum mandaverimus.

377. Nobis tanti est nos in medium fluvium jactare, dummodo vos e periculo servemus.

378. Amicus tuus, Philippe, ab animo sanissimus, dominae vicinum tantum non vulneravit.

379. Quanto plus negat dominus se otium daturum esse, tanto magis cupida est ancilla.

380. Dominum meum vel pallio spolies; tantum non verberandus est, nedum vulnerandus.

Texts XXI.—XXII.

381. This besides has very much disturbed the besieged, that the barbarians have won over to themselves a thousand rustics with the farmers' slaves.

382. This besides very much disturbs my neighbours that the tribune has not given aid to the besieged townsmen.

383. They relate at Rome for certain how those rustics have slain a thousand slaves of the neighbours with many bailiffs.

384. This however, O friends, was so being related to the tribunes by the messengers that it did not very much disturb them.

385. The neighbours' attack on the masters disturbs us.

386. And this disturbed many men besides the tribune, just as if enemies themselves had related it.

387. Inasmuch as the farmers have won over to themselves the slaves of the Romans, who is going to save the masters?

388. Besides attacking, the freedmen have wounded the masters; accordingly hand them over to the bailiffs to be beaten.

389. O faithless slaves, for winning over to yourselves those barbarians, when they attacked the town!

390. The tribune is here with rustics and farmers to attack the town at the sixth hour, before the townsmen are prepared.

391. So willingly each man offered himself to face dangers that even from the roofs javelins were thrown on the auxiliaries.

392. They were being attacked on all sides by the barbarians, some of whom were throwing javelins down from the temples.

393. The Romans were slaying the freedmen, by whom javelins had been thrown down from the roofs of the halls.

394. The roofs of the bedrooms so blazed that the neighbours were very much disturbed when no one came with help.

395. Not only private houses but even temples everywhere blazed, when the barbarians had rushed into the town.

396. We will offer ourselves willingly to face dangers, lest the barbarians attack the Gallic auxiliaries.

397. O disastrous fight, O terrible javelins, which have mangled the Romans who came to me with help!

398. But when the other houses were burnt, thenceforward they opposed the barbarians on the roofs of the temples.

399. The prefect asks if these slaves are fitted for dangers or not.

400. It had already been announced to the barbarians that the besieged in union with the auxiliaries would attack them.

Texts XXI.—XXII.

381. Circumsessōs hōc praetĕrĕā permultum turbāvīt quŏd sĭbi barbărī millĕ rŭstĭcōs cum cŏlōnōrum servīs concĭlĭāvērunt.

382. Hoc praeterea vicinos meos permultum turbat quod tribunus circumsessis oppidanis non adfuit.

383. Romae certo narrant ut rustici illi mille vicinorum servos cum multis villicis necaverint.

384. Hoc tamen, O amici, ita tribunis a nuntiis narrabatur ut non eos permultum turbaret.

385. Nos turbat, quod vicini dominos oppugnaverunt.

386. Quod multos praeter tribunum turbavit, perinde ut si inimici ipsi narravissent.

387. Si quidem coloni servos Romanorum sibi conciliaverunt, quis dominus servaturus est?

388. Praeter oppugnandum liberti dominos vulneraverunt.

389. O infidi servi, qui vobis barbaros illos conciliaretis quum oppidum oppugnarent.

390. Tribunus cum rusticis colonisque adest ut sexta hora oppidum oppugnet antequam oppidani parati sint.

391. Tam lĭbentēr pĕrīcŭlīs sē quisquĕ obvĭam dăbăt ŭt ĕtĭam dē tectīs ĭn auxĭlĭă jactārentŭr jăcŭlă.

392. Ubique a barbaris oppugnabantur; quorum nonnulli jacula de templis jactabant.

393. Romani libertos necabant a quibus jacula de tectis atriorum jactata erant.

394. Ita flagrabant cubiculorum tecta ut vicini permultum turbarentur quum nemo cum auxilio adesset.

395. Non modo privata tecta sed etiam templa undique flagraverunt, quum barbari in oppidum incursavissent.

396. Libenter periculis nos obviam dabimus, ne Gallica auxilia barbari oppugnent.

397. O miseram pugnam, O horrida jacula, quae Romanos laceravistis qui mihi adfuerunt cum auxilio!

398. Ceteris autem domiciliis crematis, exinde in templorum tectis se dabant barbaris obviam.

399. Rogat praefectus utrum hi servi periculis apti sint necne.

400. Barbaris jam nuntiatum erat fore ut circumcessi cum auxiliis eos oppugnarent.

Texts XXII.—XXIII.

401. Where have the barbarians been quartered? There are not as many men on this side of the river as on the other, are there?

402. We, being masters, have ordered that none of the slaves nor even of the handmaids should be flogged.

403. As I have before related, the barbarians will be glad to slay Roman men and Roman women, if any be captured.

404. The Romans stand in the midst of the halls in arms that they may each offer themselves to face the barbarians.

405. Wherever the tribune is, whether on this side or on the other side of the river, he conciliates the rustics.

406. But what dangers will disturb so many Romans, if only they be heroes?

407. My slave and thy handmaid were putting themselves on thy behalf in the path of the rustic.

408. On this side of the river as many women as men were arming themselves with swords, and were facing the barbarians.

409. Both master and slave rode into the town without being saluted by anybody.

410. When I came up many were attacking, wounding, slaying.

411. Yesterday the captives were relating to the matrons how in their own country the mistresses liberated the daughters of the most faithful slaves.

412. Why was that being related yesterday to the matrons by the captives? Was it to prevent anyone flogging them to-day?

413. Those same captives are here, whom yesterday the tribune preserved out of the besieged town.

414. O faithless slaves, for having related to the foreigners whither the matrons have been called away!

415. But this the captive women were not relating to the mistresses, how in their country the matrons beat slaves.

416. One of the captive women was relating to one of my slaves that the barbarians had liberated the matrons' associates.

417. The neighbour's daughters relate how the Roman mistresses' freedmen are hastening to a spot where they may help us.

418. Some women tell us that the captives have been liberated, which, however, the messengers yesterday denied to you.

419. For they do not relate this in a probable way who affirm that barbarians have liberated captive men and women.

420. The mistresses were handing over the slaves to the bailiffs to prove, before they gave them the care of their little girls.

Texts XXII.—XXIII.

401. Ŭbĭnam sunt collŏcātī barbărī? Num cītrā flŭvĭum tŏt vĭrī adsunt quŏt ultrā.

402. Imperravimus domini ne qui servi neve etiam ancillae flagellentur.

403. Ut supra narravi, Romanos Romanasque si qui capti erunt libenter necabunt barbari.

404. Stant Romani in mediis atriis armati ut barbaris se quisque obviam dent.

405. Ubicunque est tribunus, sive citra sive ultra fluvium, rusticos conciliat.

406. Quaenam autem pericula tot Romanos, si modo viri sint, turbabunt.

407. Servus meus et ancilla tua pro te se rustico obviam dabant.

408. Citra fluvium tot feminae quot viri, se gladiis armabant et barbaris obviam dabant.

409. Et dominus et servus in oppidum equitaverunt neque a quoquam salutati sunt.

410. Quum adessem, multi oppugnare, vulnerare, necare.

411. Hĕri narrābant mātrōnīs captīvae ŭt ĭn sŭā pătrĭā dŏmĭnae fīdissĭmārum servārum fīlĭās lĭbĕrārent.

412. Quare illud heri matronis a captivis narrabatur? Num ne quis eas hodie flagellaret.

413. Eaedem illae captivae adsunt quas heri tribunus e circumsesso oppido conservavit.

414. O infidae servae, quae barbaris narraveritis quo matronae avocatae sint!

415. Sed non hoc dominis narrabant captivae ut in sua patria servas verberarent matronae.

416. E captivis quaedam uni e servis meis narrabat barbaros matronarum socias liberavisse.

417. Vicinarum filiae narrant ut Romanarum dominarum liberti illuc properent ubi nobis auxilio sint.

418. Narrant quaedam nobis captivas liberatas esse; quae tamen nuntii vobis heri negaverunt.

419. Neque enim probabiliter hoc narrant quae affirmant barbaros captivos et captivas liberavisse.

420. Dominae servas villicis mandabant probandas antequam iis curam filiolarum darent.

Texts XXIV.—XXV.

421. So long as I the master shall be honoured by the slaves, thou the mistress wilt be loved; so long as we both shall be esteemed, ye equally, our boys, shall be loved.

422. We were once loved by the servants; if now we are thought inhuman, yours is the fault.

423. So long as thou, the mistress, art loved, I indeed the master, may be loved, and my sons may be loved.

424. We should perhaps be loved, if we had not caused the servant to be beaten in proportion to his deserts.

425. While we are human, men faithful to friends will be loved.

426. When thou art in school be loved by thy comrades, O my son Marcus, if thou wishest to delight me.

427. If thou wishest to be loved by thy uncle, O boy, thou must be praised by that most excellent master.

428. While I was being wounded by the villager wast thou also being beaten by the slave with a stick?

429. Had ye not, O servants, announced these things, I should have handed you to the prefect that ye might be flogged.

430. Not even the barbarians should be blamed, if only they have fought against the Romans on behalf of friends.

431. How much thou lovedst thy country, to whom it was not arduous to be slain in fight on behalf of even a single Roman.

432. At how much am I valued? Thinkest thou that I am valued as highly as thou art?

433. O Trojans, be slain in the fight, and do not exclaim that it is not worth the sacrifice to save your country!

434. Let it be to thee worth the risk of throwing thyself into midstream, provided thou savest a friend.

435. Were ye not hoping, my friends, that it would have turned out, that to each his own property should be restored?

436. To whom is so much money being entrusted by the Greeks? Is it not to a Roman?

437. The doctor, when you came, had only just carried the boy out of the blazing hall.

438. The more I was affirming these things yesterday, oh messengers, the more were ye being accused of mendacity.

439. My cousins were not so much desirous of fighting for their country as for the tribune.

440. So far was it from its being arduous to fight with the barbarian that a sword was given to each of the rustics.

Texts XXIV.—XXV.

421. Quŏăd ĕgo dŏmĭnŭs ā servīs hŏnŏrābŏr, tū dŏmĭnă ămābĕrĭs quoad nōs ambō aestĭmābĭmŭr vōs aequē, pŭĕrī nostrī, ămābĭmĭni.

422. Olim a servis amabamur; si nunc putamur inhumani, vestra est culpa.

423. Quoad tu domina ameris, amer equĭdem dominus, amentur pueri mei.

424. Forte amaremur, si non servum pro meritis verberandum curavissemus.

425. Quoad nos humani erimus, amabunter ii qui fidi erunt amicis.

426. Quum in schola sis, a sociis amare, mi fili Marce, si vis me delectare.

427. Si vis, O puer, a patruo tuo amari, a magistro illo optimo laudator.

428. Dum ego a pagano vulnerabar, tunc etiam a servo baculo verberabaris?

429. Nisi haec, O servi, nuntiavissetis, vos praefecto mandavissem ut flagellaremini.

430. Ne etiam barbari culpantor, si modo pro amicis cum Romanis pugnaverint.

431. Quantum pătrĭam ămāvistī, cui non ardŭum fŭĭt prō ūnō quĭdem Rōmānō in pugna necarī!

432. Quanti aestimor? Putasne me tanti aestimari quanti te?

433. O Trojani, in pugna necamini, neve clamate tanti non esse patriam servare.

434. Tibi tanti esto te in medium fluvium jactare, dummodo amicum serves.

435. Nonne sperabatis, mei amici, futurum fuisse ut suum cuique mandaretur?

436. Cuinam tantum pecuniae a Graecis mandatur? Nonne Romano?

437. Medicus, quum adfuistis, puerum tantum quod e flagrante atrio portaverat.

438. Quanto plus haec heri affirmabam, tanto plus, O nuntii, mendacii accusabamini.

439. Sobrini mei non tantum pro patria pugnandi cupidi fuerunt quantum pro tribuno.

440. Tantum aberat ut arduum esset cum barbaro pugnare ut gladius rusticorum cuique daretur.

Texts XXVI.—XXVII.

441. At that time it no longer appeared to me to be less worthy to do battle for a tribune than for Pompey himself.

442. Will not Alexander fight? If not, in my opinion, he will deserve much blame.

443. For who are as unworthy of anyone's preserving them from danger as those men near you?

444. It was fought out yesterday around the town savagely, and not one single man was saved out of the battle.

445. Are not those slaves, who have rushed into the tyrant's palace, deserving of being thrown into the river?

446. Certainly the sacristan, who saved us formerly from danger, deserves that you should rouse him out of sleep.

447. But Horatius entrusted to me as much, more or less, as to the bailiff's cousins.

448. Did the maidservant seem to be really wounded, or only to pretend that she had been wounded?

449. The neighbour's servants he did not indeed beat, but still he handed them over to the bailiff to flog.

450. Seeing this, O slaves, ye would be thought no less deserving of being slain than of being flogged.

451. Although the whole of Carthage threatened, Regulus despised such things.

452. Even the most trusty slave, if he prove unfaithful, or if he has unjustly threatened anyone, must be beaten.

453. We indeed, O friends, unless we were provoked, would not have beaten the barbarians, whom we despise.

454. Has the messenger ridden into town to ask for aid? Our being saved wholly depends on that.

455. Already the whole vestibule of the temple had been burnt when thou wast awoke from sleep.

456. Wouldst not thou, my faithful friend, spurn even the master of the whole of Rome, if he were to threaten thee?

457. Thou art being very much blamed by the master for not having yet announced to me what thou didst to him.

458. Why, O masters, are ye so inhumanly threatening the slaves? For the sake of example?

459. Does the farmer think that that danger which thou despisest would accrue to him or to thee?

460. If the whole town were blazing, thou wast the only one whom I would preserve.

Texts XXVI.—XXVII.

441. Haud amplĭŭs jam mĭhi vīsum est mĭnŭs dignum prō trĭbūnō praelĭārī quam ipsō pro Pompēiō

442. Nonne pugnabit Alexander? Sin minus meo quidem judicio magnopere culpando dignus erit.

443. Qui enim sunt tam indigni quos quisquam e periculo servet quam isti?

444. Barbare heri circa oppidum depugnatum est; nec quisquam unus e praelio servatus est.

445. Nonne servi illi, qui in regiam tyranni incursaverunt, digni sunt qui in fluvium jactentur?

446. Certe aedituus qui olim nos e periculo servavit dignus est quem e somno suscitetis.

447. Horatius autem mihi tantum plus minusve mandavit quantum villici sobrinis.

448. Verene vulnerari visa est ancilla an tantum simulare se vulneratam esse?

449. Servos vicini non ille quidem verberavit sed tamen villico flagellandos mandavit.

450. Hoc quidem viso, servi, haud minus necando digni putemini quam flagellando.

451. Ĕtĭamsi tōtă Carthāgo mĭnĭtātă est, tālĭă aspernātŭs est Rēgŭlŭs.

452. Servus vel fidissimus, si infidus fuerit sive cui minitatus sit, verberator.

453. Nos quidem, amici, non barbaros verberavissemus quos aspernati sumus, nisi provocaremur.

454. Nuntiusne in oppidum equitavit ad auxilium rogandum totum in eo est ut servemur.

455. Jam totum templi vestibulum crematum erat, quum e somno suscitatus es.

456. Nonne tu, mĭ fide amice, vel totius Romae dominum, si tibi minitetur, asperneris?

457. Plurimum a domino culparis qui nondum mihi quae illi nuntiaveris

458. Quid servis domini ita inhumane minitamini? Exempline causā?

459. Utrum tibi an sibi putat colonus id periculum futurum esse quod aspernaris?

460. Toto oppido flagrante, unus tu eras quem ego servaturus essem.

Texts XXVIII.—XXIX.

461. Whoever really restrains himself and is in his own power the philosopher congratulates him.

462. Whatever woman affirms that the matron restrained herself yesterday must be denied to have affirmed truth.

463. Whatever things may be true, those slaves will deny unless thou shalt threaten them with the whip.

464. Whithersoever he may have carried that javelin, whether into the hall or the bedroom, by no means tell the madman.

465. To whomsoever of you he has entrusted the rustics' sons to be beaten, if thou art humane thou wilt certainly refuse.

466. Whoever is in his own power him the philosopher must congratulate more than him who is in the power of another.

467. Whosesover handmaid shall have been entrusted to him, he will certainly affirm that she threatened him.

468. With whatever courage the barbarian were endowed, he would not have attacked you if only ye had been armed.

469. However this may be, though unworthy of a faithful slave, he to whom nobody is friendly will not blame it.

470. In the whole house there was silence, when the slaves carried master and freedman, both wounded, into the hall.

471. Desire neither too much nor too little money, but enough only.

472. That slave, had we entrusted to her twice as much money, would even then desire more.

473. Ye must hand either this or that to the bailiff; but if this, not that.

474. I was asked for enough money by the messenger, but for too much by the neighbour; to each, however, I said no.

475. That messenger neither affirmed nor denied what we had before concealed.

476 I indeed am thought to be too fond of war, but he far too little.

477. In the whole school there is disturbance; in one place the master beats a pupil, in another a pupil a servant.

478. It is both my interest and thine not to blame that servant before the master.

479. What has disturbed the boys so much? For one is accusing another of falsehood.

480. Give to the bailiff either this or that, which you like; and, if you like, both.

Texts XXVIII.—XXIX.

461. Phĭlŏsŏphŭs eĭ grātŭlātŭr, quĭcunquĕ sĭbi vērē tēmpĕrāt ĕt pĕnes sē est.

462. Quaecunque affirmat matronam sibi heri temperavisse, verum affirmasse neganda est.

463. Quaecunque vera sint, negabunt servi isti, nisi iis flagellum minitaberis.

464. Quocunque id jaculum portaverit sive in asbium sive in cubiculum, nequāquam insano narrate.

465. Cuicunque vestrûm rusticorum filios mandaverit verberandos, si humanus eris, certe negabis.

466. Quicunque penes se est, ei plus a philosopho gratulandum est quam qui penes alio.

467. Cujuscunque ancilla ei mandata erit, certe affirmabit eam sibi minitatam esse.

468. Quantocunque animo praeditus esset barbarus, non vos oppugnavisset, si modo armati essetis.

469. Ea, utut sunt, etsi fido servo indignum, non ille, cui nemo amicus est, certe culpabit.

470. Toto tecto silentium erat, quum servi dominum libertumque, utrumque vulneratum, in atrium portarent.

471. Nĕc nĭmĭum nĕc părum pĕcūnĭae sĕd sătĭs mŏdŏ dēsĭdĕrā.

472. Serva illa, si ei bis tantum pecuniae mandavissemus, etiamtum plus desideraret.

473. Aut hoc aut illud villico mandātōtĕ; si autem hoc, ne illud.

474. Satis pecuniae a nuntio rogabar; a vicino autem nimium; utrique tamen negavi.

475. Nuntius ille, quae antea dissimulaverāmus, neque affirmavit nec negavit.

476. Ego quidem nimis bellandi studiosus putor hic autem multo parum.

477. Tota schola turbatur; alibi magister alumnum, alibi alumnus servum verberat.

478. Et mea et tua interest coram magistro servum illum non culpare.

479. Quid pueros tantum turbavit? alius enim alium mendacii culpat.

480. Vel hoc vel illud, utrum vis, villico da; et si vis utrumque.

Texts XXX.—XXXI.

481. He strips the province of money, that with it he may not only support his own life, but also give to friends.

482. Horatius was committing his own sword to his son, with which to slay that barbarian's comrade.

483. Who would strip friends of money, only to give to some other man?

484. The legate was desiring so much money that the farmers of the whole province thought him avaricious.

485. Were you giving the money of the patron himself to Leander's son to luxuriate with?

486. But the bull, although very many attacked him with sticks, was desirous of attacking this man only.

487. The one matron affirmed that the neighbour was born of the other's slave.

488. No Roman's slaves, O Portia, would have hesitated to carry thee into the sacred temple when thy bedroom was blazing.

489. Relate not this about us, oh friends, to the master, lest we should be beaten or much blamed.

490. If you wish to be loved deny nothing to friends; set slaves free; trust thyself willingly to comrades.

491. It delights me indeed that thou thinkest that our town at least will not be captured by these forces within five years.

492. Very often within these five years the forces of the barbarians have tried to capture our town.

493. The tribune indeed who had commanded our forces for five years, threw himself into the river two years ago.

494. During the third watch the Parthians' forces threatened the city, and yet I do not think that the temples will be attacked.

495. It has already been told me at Gabii that faithless menservants and maidservants will be beaten.

496. It delights the people that the tribune has announced that all the remaining towns will be captured in the next five years.

497. In this very town I was present just six years before the doctor cured me.

498. How few slaves there are in the town whom the barbarians would not have won over to themselves by giving them money!

499. Think not that, since you have committed to me a considerable amount of money, I shall give prodigally to friends.

500. As often as the barbarians' forces shall attack, hide the boys and girls, and give javelins even to slaves.

Texts XXX.—XXXI.

481. Prōvinciam pĕcūnĭā nūdăt quā nōn sōlum sŭam ipsĭŭs vītam sustentĕt sĕd ĕtĭam ămīcis dōnĕt.

482. Horatius suum ipsius gladium nato suo mandabat, quo istius barbari socium necaret.

483. Quis amicos pecunia nudet, tantum ut alii cuidam donet ?

484. Legatus tantum pecuniae desiderabat, quem totius provinciae coloni avarum putarent.

485. An patrōni ipsius pecuniam Leandri, nato dabas qua luxuriaret.

486. Taurus autem, etsi eum plurimi baculis oppugnaverunt, unius hujus oppugnandi cupidus fuit.

487. Affirmavit altera matrona vicinam alterius serva natam esse.

488. Nullius Romani servi, cubiculo tuo flagrante, te, O Portia, in sacrum templum portare dubitavissent.

489. Ne haec de nobis, amici, domino narrate, ne verberemur, neve admŏdum culpemur.

490. Si vis amari, ne quid amicis nega; servos libera; libenter te sociis manda.

491. Mē vērō jŭvăt tē pŭtārĕ nostrum saltem oppĭdum non quinquĕ annīs ab hīs copiis expugnātum īrī.

492. Saepissime his quinque annis oppidum nostrum expugnare barbarorum copiae conatae sunt.

493. Tribunus vero, qui quinque annos copiis nostris imperaverat, se abhinc duos annos in fluvium jactavit.

494. De tertia vigilia Parthorum copiae oppido minitati sunt; neque tamen puto templa oppugnatum iri.

495. Jam mihi Gabiis narratum est servos servasque infidos verberatum iri.

496. Populum juvat tribunum nuntiavisse cetera oppida his quinque annis expugnatum iri.

497. In hoc ipso oppido sex annos ipsos adfui antequam medicus me sanavit.

498. Quantulum servorum est in oppido quos barbari non sibi pecunia data conciliavissent.

499. Ne puta, quandoquidem mihi aliquantum pecuniae mandaveris, me prodige amicis donaturum esse.

500. Quoties barbarorum copiae oppugnabunt, pueros puellasque cela et jacula date etiam servis.

Texts XXXII.—XXXIII.

501. Those kind shepherds, forgetful of the flocks, would give help even to robbers, if they were lacerated by the dog's fang.

502. That shepherd, forgetful of the robber, and not solicitous for his flock, has lent his dogs to a neighbour.

503. Those robbers, forgetful of the dogs' teeth, were hoping to attack the flock with the shepherds absent.

504. If the dog had had but one fang, ye, O flocks, would not have been torn by the big wolf.

505. The farmer did not beat the captured robbers, because they had been lacerated by the fangs of the dogs.

506. The shepherd was relating how robber and dog fought yesterday with each other in the country.

507. My little daughter asked whether the dog thought that the shepherd gave him too little help in that fight.

508. Would that the bull had lacerated thee, O robber, when thou lately attackedst the whole flock.

509. The dogs of the absent shepherds, if they were faithful, would give help to the flocks.

510. The judgment was so unjust that the innocent were beaten.

511. Firm was the charioteer's countenance, who, resting on one knee near the first line of chariots, was offering himself to the blow of the victor.

512. The archer, with firm countenance, slew the barbarian kneeling and entreating near the chariot.

513. The shepherd affirmed that, whilst fighting amidst the chariots, he had one side of his face struck.

514. O barbarous blow, direr than all other blows, which hast robbed Rome of so faithful a commander!

515. Those Britons, with dreadful countenances, are pressing on the very tribune's chariot, and giving themselves to our blows.

516. What dreadful countenances the barbarians had who were giving cruel blows to the Roman soldiers!

517. This unguent indeed is fittest for a wounded knee or face.

518. The archer's knee was wounded with a javelin when he gave himself to the blow on behalf of his master.

519. Oh tardy chariots, which carried not the wounded commander quickly enough from the blows of the barbarians.

520. The soldiers, whom he caused to be carried out of the fight, had been wounded, some in their knees and some in their faces.

Text XXXII.—XXXIII.

501. Pastōrēs istī bĕnignī pĕcŏrum oblītī, ĕtĭam latrōnĭbŭs, si dentĕ cănĭs lacerati essent, ŏpem darent.

502. Pastor iste, latronis oblitus, nec pecori soelicitus, canes vicino commŏdavit.

503. Latrones isti, dentium canum obliti, sperabant se pecus, pastoribus absentibus, oppugnaturo sesse.

504. Nisi cani unus tantummodo dens fuisset, non vos pecora a magno lupo lacerata essetis.

505. Colonus captos latrones non verberavit qui dentibus canum lacerati essent.

506. Pastor narrabat ut latro canisque heri rure inter se pugnarent.

507. Rogavit filiola mea utrum canis putaret pastorem sibi parum opis in illâ pugnâ dare.

508. O si taurus te latro laceravisset quum, nuper totum pecus oppugnares!

509. Absentium pastorum canes, si fidi sint, pecoribus opem dent.

510. Ita injustum erat judicium ut innocentes verberati sint.

511. Firmŭs ĕrăt aurīgae vultŭs, quī juxta prīmum currŭum ordĭnem altĕrō gĕnū fultŭs se victōrĭs ictŭi dăbăt.

512. Sagittarius firmo vultu barbarum genu fultum orantemque juxta currum necavit.

513. Affirmavit pastor unam quidem vultus partem sibi dum in currubus pugnaret ictum esse.

514. O barbare ictus, caeteris ictibus dirior, qui Romam tam fido praefecto spoliavisti.

515. Britanni illi, horridis vultibus, ipsius tribuni currui instantes nostris ictibus se dant.

516. Quam horridi erant vultus barbaris qui militibus Romanis crudeles ictus dabant.

517. Hoc vero unguentum genu vultuive lacerato aptissimum est.

518. Genu armigeri, quum se pro hero ictui daret, jaculo vulneratum est.

519. O tardi currus, qui non satis cito praefectum ab ictibus barbarorum portavistis.

520. Alii genua, alii vultus vulnerati erant milites, quos e pugna portandos curavit.

Texts XXXIV.—XXXV.

521. A wonderful vision which, as if foreboding disaster, hovered on these days over the battle-line, was opposed to the prior hope of success.

522. Destruction, wasting the line six days, contradicted hope.

523. The tribune of the first line exhorted and entreated the soldiers to fight against impending disaster.

524. Unless a second hope remains what, except disaster, dost thou, O strange vision, forebode to our affairs?

525. Disaster being foreboded by that strange appearance, the first line will no longer fight with the barbarians.

526. O wretched day, O dreadful visions, which have robbed me of even the semblance of hope.

527. Certain strange visions were hovering over the battle-line, contradicting the hope of earlier days.

528. Who is so desirous of ease as to deny these things to sons and daughters when they ask?

529. How faithful were the troops, which kept fighting with so great a force of soldiers the space of six days.

530. If the consuls were here, even now some hopes would remain.

531. Has anyone ever shewn himself such a master of himself as the King of the Thracians?

532. Had anyone ever shewn himself such a master of that Thracian as the Thracian himself?

533. Some even in the midst of battles, at the exhortation of the king, have shewn themselves masters of themselves.

534. A Roman soldier, in fighting with the powerful king of the Allobrogians, will ever have shewn himself worthy.

535. My friend has never related to the king how we showed ourselves masters of ourselves.

536. Had that faithful Thracian commanded, our allies would never have shewn themselves so timid.

537. Which of them does not think that those shepherds have sometimes shewn themselves masters of the thieves?

538. Very few Thracians had shewn themselves so unfaithful to their kings as to ravage the flocks.

539. Unless where fighting with Allobrogians, we should never have shewn ourselves so fierce.

540. The townsmen ask the Cilicians who have in any way shewn themselves so benign to them as I.

Texts XXXIV.—XXXV.

521. Mīrā quĭdem spĕcĭes, quae quasi pernĭcĭem praenuntĭans, his dĭēbus sŭpĕr ăcĭē vŏlĭtāvit, prĭōrī rērum sĕcundārum spēī rĕpugnāvīt.

522. Pernicies, sex dies aciem vastans, spei repugnavit.

523. Primae aciei tribunus milites hortatus est oratque ut instanti pernicici repugnarent.

524. Nisi spes altera superest, quid nisi perniciem rebus nostris, O mira species, praenuntias?

525. Mira illa specie pernicie praenuntiata non jam prima acies cum barbaris pugnabit.

526. O misera dies, O horridae species, quae me etiam specie spei spoliavistis.

527. Mirae quaedam species super aciem volitabant priorum dierum spei repugnantes.

528. Quis tam otii cupidus est ut filiis filiabusque rogantibus has res neget?

529. Quam fidae erant acies, quae sex dierum spatium cum tanto milite pugnabant.

530. Si consules adessent, aliquae spes etiamnunc superessent.

531. Ecquĭs unquam sē sŭi tam pŏtentem praebŭĭt quam rex Thrācum?

532. Ecquis unquam se Thracis illius tam potentem praebuerat quam Thrax ipse?

533. Nonnulli etiam in mediis pugnis, rēge hortante, se sui potentes praebuērunt.

534. Romanus miles, cum potenti Allŏbrŏgum rege pugnans, se nunquam non dignum praebuerit.

535. Amicus meus nunquam regi narravit ut nos nostrum potentes praebuerimus.

536. Si fidus ille Thrax praefuisset, socii nostri se nunquam tam timidos praebuissent.

537. Quis illorum non putat pastores illos nonnunquam se latronum potentes praebuisse?

538. Perpauci Thraces se regibus tam infidos praebuerant, ut pecora vastarent.

539. Nisi ubi cum Allobrogibus pugnaremus, nusquam nos tam fĕrōces praebuissēmus.

540. Oppidani Cilĭces rogant, qui ullomodo se iis tam benignos praebuerint quam ego.

Texts XXXVI.—XXXVII.

541. Who does not forbid a soldier, even amidst a battle, injuring an unarmed enemy?

542. Who is that bold barbarian who has lately prevented his comrades from doing harm to unarmed foes?

543. Was not a Cilician preventing the bold Allobrogian from hurting a wounded foe?

544. Who has ever ordered that injury should be done to unarmed men? Certainly no humane man.

545. Will anyone prevent the fierce soldiers from hurting my unarmed friend? Noone.

546. Even when unarmed, do not shew thyself timid before the rest, when the fierce barbarian approaches thee.

547. How shall the robbers be prevented injuring the unarmed shepherds except by soldiers?

548. The female captives were terrified when I affirmed that I was not going to prohibit your hurting them.

549. Whom would'st thou persuade that harm should be done to the unarmed foes? The consul or the centurion?

550. Scarcely anyone was present to prevent harm being done.

551. There are some who say that thy husband the farmer is girding himself with a sword, in order to lead against the hostile phalanx the slaves united to the youths.

552. There were some here who said that a certain youth would lead thy husband's slaves against the robbers.

553. The consuls came to lead the soldiers against the phalanx.

554. Had the Cilicians been here, no one would have prevented even the youths from being girt with swords.

555. Let the shepherds be united to the soldiers, that they may be led against the foe.

556. The consul proceeded to gird himself with a sword, and to lead the husbands of the Spartan women against the foe.

557. The Thracians are on us! The youths must be girt with swords; for the consul will lead the phalanx.

558. Lead these men, O tribune, against the dangerous consul; for he is a foe to the commonwealth.

559. Unite farmers and youths with the soldiers, and lead them against the mutinous phalanx.

560. While the bold consul is girding himself with a sword, the robbers are rushing into the palace.

Texts XXXVI.—XXXVII.

541. Quīs ĕtiăm mĕdĭō īn praelĭō nōn mīlĭtem prŏhĭbĕt quōminŭs
inermī hostī nŏcĕăt?

542. Quis est audax ille barbarus qui socios nuper prohibuit quominus inermibus hostibus noccant?

543. Nonne Cilix audacem Allobrogem prohibebat quominus vulnerato hosti noceret.

544. Quis unquam imperavit ut inermibus nocendum sit? Nemo sane humanus.

545. Ecquis feroces milites prohibebit, quominus amico meo inermi noceant? Nemo.

546. Ne te etiam inermem, barbaro feroci tibi oppugnante, coram ceteris timidum praebe!

547. Quomodo latrones nisi a militibus prohibēbuntur quominus inermibus pastoribus noccant?

548. Captivae territae sunt, quum affirmarem me non vos prohibituram esse quominus iis noceretis.

549. Cuinam persuadeas ut inermibus hostibus noceatur? Num consuli an centurioni?

550. Fere nemo aderat qui prohibēret quominus noceretur.

551. Sunt quī dīcant conjŭgem tŭum cŏlōnum sē glădĭō accingĕrĕ
ut servos jŭvĕnibŭs conjunctos in infestum phălangem dūcăt.

552. Aderant qui dicerent juvenem quemdam conjugis tui servos in latrones ducturum esse.

553. Aderant consules ut milites in phalangem ducerent.

554. Si adfuissent Cilices, nemo prohibuisset quominus etiam juvenes gladiis accingerentur.

555. Conjugantur pastores militibus ut in hostem ducantur.

556. Consul se gladio accingebat et Spartanarum conjuges in hostem ducebat.

557. Instant Thraces! juvenes gladiis accingendi sunt; consul enim phalangem ducet.

558. Hos duc, tribune, contra infestum consulem; hostis enim est reipublicae

559. Colonos juvenesque cum militibus conjunge et duc contra seditiosam phalangem.

560. Consule audaci se gladio accingente, latrones in regiam incursant.

Texts XXXVIII.—XXXIX.

561. Philip has hitherto ruled amidst arduous circumstances, wherefore there is no reason why he should not always rule.

562. The consul, having led the troops back to Rome, was honoured by the senate.

563. By whom is Germany governed? By William, who leads the troops through such arduous dangers?

564. Consuls now rule the Roman phalanxes, which then a tribune ruled.

565. He led up hither the barbarians, whom he had now long ruled over; there was nothing against his attacking the Cilicians.

566. If we should lead the farmers and villagers against the foe, we should certainly gird ourselves with swords.

567. The king himself, had he only girded himself with a sword, would have led the troops hither.

568. How wonderful would it be to relate if the king himself were hastening to lead the youths against the foe!

569. Thy comrade, in affirming that Philip had on account of an injury girded himself with a sword, spoke falsehood.

570. Nevertheless the consul asks the king whether he himself will lead the troops through difficulties.

571. Nero has either just heard or will soon hear that the slave once so cruelly punished has returned home.

572. And if the master shall have heard this, he will have certainly been as much astonished as possible.

573. Cato was hearing from thy husband with surprise that the shepherd, whom he had formerly punished, had returned.

574. Had the queen then been present, she would have heard a strange thing indeed from the messenger.

575. To the unjust judge it has been rightly said by the consuls: Hear thou the other side.

576. Tacitus would certainly punish the youth if he were to hear that he had robbed the boys of their purses.

577. Some one announces that the consul has returned hither to punish the seditious soldiers.

578. The mistress asks me whether I shall punish those slaves.

579. They will soon hear, as they hope, that the shepherd has severely punished those robbers.

580. Let not their being barbarians terrify thee; for they are faithful messengers and worthy to be heard.

Texts XXXVIII.—XXXIX.

561. Philippus usquĕ adhūc intĕr ardŭă reĭt; quāproptĕr nĭhĭl est cŭr nōn sempĕr rĕgăt.

562. Consul, quum militĕs Romam reduxisset, a senatu honoratus est.

563. A quo Germania regitur? a Gulielmo, qui per tam ardua pericula milites ducit?

564. Romanas phalanges, quas tunc tribunus rexit, nunc regunt consules.

565. Huc adduxit barbaros, quos jam diu rexerat; nihil erat cur non Cilices oppugnaret.

566. Si colonos paganosque contra hostem duxerimus, certe nos gladiis accinxerimus.

567. Rex ipse, si modo se gladio accinxisset, milites huc duxisset.

568. Quam mirum esset narratu si properaret rex ipse juvenes in hostem ductum!

569. Socius tuus, quum nuntiaret Philippum propter injuriam se gladio accinxisse, falsa dixit.

570. Nihilominus regem rogat consul utrum ipse milites per ardua ducturus sit.

571. Nero vĕl jam audīvĭt vĕl mōx audĭĕt servum ōlim tam ĭnhūmānē pūnītum dōmum rĕdiissĕ.

572. Quod si dominus audiverit, certe quam maxime attŏnĭtus fuerit.

573. Cato e conjuge tuo attonitus audiebat, pastorem rediisse quem olim puniverat.

574. Si tum adfuisset regina, miram quidem rem e nuntio audivisset.

575. Injusto judici a consulibus jure dictum est: "Audi alteram partem."

576. Tacitus juvenem certe puniat si audiat eum pueros loculis spoliavisse.

577. Nuntiat aliquis consulem huc rediisse ad seditiosos milites puniendos.

578. Rogat domina me num servos illos puniturus sim.

579. Mox audient, ut sperant, pastorem latrones illos severe punivisse.

580. Ne te terreat quod barbari sunt; Fidi enim nuntii sunt et digni auditu.

Texts XL.—XLI.

581. So free from harshness was the enemy that he tended a boy, left by his father when a fugitive, like his own.

582. My father, when flying from Naples, left the boy to me to be tended.

583. The king hears that certain barbarians are tending the consul like a comrade.

584. The rustics hear that the robbers are soon going to attack the pastors and the defenceless flock with sticks.

585. The judge would punish the murderer even if he discovered that he had not ravaged the villa.

586. Have the masters yet heard that their daughters, whilst they were away, were tended by a certain Thracian?

587. Certain men affirm that the slaves will be punished by the shepherd when he is here.

588. A just judge, although he is judging an unworthy cause, must always hear the other side.

589. Others, however, affirm that the mistress will not be tended by the slaves in the absence of the master.

590. The bailiff heard that the youths will be united with the soldiers to resist the robbers.

591. Is that the same chief who long ago exhorted me to serve as long as I might be able?

592. It is the sign of a good messenger to be able to relate to thee to-day the same things that he did yesterday.

593. Will the barbarian be able to slay the tribune in the same way that he did his slave?

594. The farmer entrusted the sword to the same soldier as the prince's friend would entrust it to, had he been able.

595. This I can tell you for certain, that the prince's palace has long ago been burnt.

596. The consul had had as much money entrusted to him as I.

597. We hope to esteem thee, if we are able, just as highly as the consul does us.

598. He was a friend, like a second self, when the mutinous mob of soldiers rushed on me.

599. That same chief, having exhorted the soldiery, kept facing the foe as long as he could.

600. The consul, who also was lately a fugitive from Capua, was honoured just as if he had been triumphant.

Texts XL.—XLI.

581. Tam mītĭs ĕrăt hostĭs ŭt pŭĕrum ā patrĕ prŏfŭgo rĕlictum părĭtĕr āc sŭum nūtrīrĕt.

582. Pater meus, Neapoli profugus, puerum mihi reliquit nutriendum.

583. Audit rex barbaros quosdam consulem pariter ac socium nutrire.

584. Audiunt rustici latrones mox pastores et inerme pecus baculis oppugnaturos esse.

585. Judex sicarium puniret etiam si sentiret eum non villam vastavisse.

586. Num jam audiverunt domini, filiolas suas, dum ipsi abessent, a Thrace quodam nutriri?

587. Affirmant quidam, servos a pastore quum adsit punitum iri.

588. Justus judex, etiamsi causam indignam judicat, alteram semper partem audito.

589. Affirmant tamen alii, dominam a servis, domino absente, non nutritum iri.

590. Villicus audivit juvenes cum militibus conjunctum iri ut latronibus obstent.

591. Estnĕ ĭs ĭdem princeps quĭ mē dĭū ăbhinc hortātŭs est ŭt, dum possem, mīlĭtārem?

592. Boni nuntii est eadem tibi hodie narrare posse quae heri.

593. Poteritne barbarus eodem modo tribunum necare quo servum ejus?

594. Colonus gladium eidem militi mandavit, cui mandavisset principis amicus, si potuisset.

595. Hoc tibi certo dicere possum, principis regiam diu abhinc crematam esse.

596. Consuli tantumdem pecuniae mandatum erat quantum mihi.

597. Speramus fore ut, si possimus, te tantidem aestimemus quanti nos consul.

598. Amicus erat ille, tanquam alter idem, quum in me seditiosa militum turba incursaret.

599. Idem ille princeps, milites hortatus, se dum poterat hostibus obviam dabat.

600. Consul, qui nuper erat idem Capua profugus, eodem modo honoratus est quasi triumphavisset.

Text XLII.

601. He was then going to swim through the stream, hoping thus to cross a little quicker.

602. He gives to me the same amount of money as to thee, that I may go across to Rome quicker than the barbarian.

603. So long as I shall be able, I will go daily to swim either in the river or the lake.

604. The prince crossed over the river so quickly that he seemed little desirous of the fight.

605. I hope he will cross to me to give me some money; and I desire nothing excessive.

606. Before he had crossed the river he had given to the rustic a smaller javelin than to the soldier.

607. As far as I am concerned, oh boy, thou mayest go to swim through the river as quickly as possible.

608. You may entrust as large a sword as you please to my husband; he will be able to swim even in arms.

609. Every barbarian, the Romans being conquerors, tried to swim through the stream as quickly as he could.

610. Thy remembrance of me pleases me; for a man who has many friends has courage in proportion.

611. It charms me very much that I am praised by the prince, and am not forbidden to go home.

612. Some say that the Romans were being ruled by the same consul that conquered the Parthians a little before.

613. If you are being even inhumanly punished, it is by no means more, oh slaves, than in proportion to your deserts.

614. Fear not; unless thou shalt have punished the servants unjustly, the boys will be tended in the deserted villa.

615. For the sake of me only, O villager, thou art being punished, because thou didst not tend me in the blockade of the town.

616. Be admonished, O friends, nor relate this to the neighbours about the master, lest ye be punished.

617. If thou wouldst repel the enemy thou must be admonished opportunely, and unite the soldiery with the rustics.

618. The chief indeed, having swum through the river with all possible speed, hastened to Rome boldly and bravely.

619. If we are to punish any, let us beat the soldiers in the same place where we did the mutinous Cilicians.

620. Be eager for battle, oh soldiers, for ye are Romans; wherefore ye must be fearless.

Text XLII.

601. Tum amnem pernatātum ībăt spērans fŏrĕ ŭt ĭtă paullō cĭtĭŭs transīrĕt.

602. Idem pecuniae mihi dat quod tibi, qui ad Romam citius barbaro transeam.

603. Quamdiu potero, indies vel in amne vel in lacu natatum ibo.

604. Princeps ita cito amnem transivit, ut pugnae paullum studiosus visus sit.

605. Spero eum ad me transiturum esse ut aliquid pecuniae donet; nec quicquam nimium desidero.

606. Antequam amnem transiverat, rustico minus jaculum donaverat quam militi.

607. Quantum in me, O puer, amnem quam citissime pernatatum eas.

608. Quantumvis gladium conjugi meo mandetis: etiam armatus natare poterit.

609. Unusquisque barbarus, Romanis victoribus, amnem quam poterit citissime pernatare conatus est.

610. Tua mei memora me delectat; homini enim quantum amicorum tantum est animi.

611. Me plurimum delectat quod a principe laudor nec prohibeor quominus domum eam.

612. Sunt qui dicant Romanos ab eodem consule regi qui paullo ante Parthos vicit.

613. Si etiam inhumane punimini, haudquaquam plus est, servi, quam pro meritis vestris.

614. Ne time; nisi servos injuste puniveris, pueri tui in villâ relictâ nutrientur.

615. Mea unius causa, O pagane, puniris quia non me oppido obsesso nutrivisti.

616. Monemini, amici; nec haec vicinis de domino narrate, ne puniamini.

617. Si vis hostes repellere, opportune monetor; militesque cum rusticis conjungito.

618. Princeps vero, quum amnem quam citissime pernatavisset, audacter fortiterque ad Romam properavit.

619. Si quos puniamus, ibidem milites verberemus ubi seditiosos Cilices.

620. Este pugnae cupidi, milites; Romani enim estis; quamobrem estote intrepidi.

Text XLIII.

621. Although when thou didst wish this he was unwilling, yet now he is reported to prefer it of his own accord.

622. If he wished to be praised he should perform what he had promised to friends.

623. I could wish, oh friend, thou wast here to give me some courage.

624. And since, oh Portia, these things are so, I should wish thee to relate the whole matter to the merciful judge.

625. I indeed could wish that thou hadst not entrusted that javelin to that bold barbarian.

626. I would rather thou didst endure anything than serve him; I would rather indeed that thou hadst slain thyself.

627. If you should wish, oh friends, to be loved, you should perform what you long ago promised.

628. I should not have to go, did not thou, my trusty shepherd, commit these letters to me.

629. Thus, however, he is reported to have said: that they should consider who in the town had to be won over to them.

630. In the first place, we were asking why they were now declining that which they had before preferred.

631. I should like to be with you to hasten with the auxiliaries to the besieged town together.

632. The commander's letter he was bearing to the prince, but was unwilling to announce the barbarians' victory.

633. It is the duty of a trusty soldier to decline to wish, and to be even able to do the same things as his chief.

634. These things indeed we wish for, if we can have them; perhaps when they shall have been given, we shall prefer others.

635. The master was showing to the pupil that the dog was a quadruped, the boy a biped.

636. Commit this great work, O master, to one only, and not to a multitude.

637. What? Had the tribune, who had been wounded in one foot, no need of a staff?

638. Ye must carry these swords, four feet long, to the shepherds, since the robbers are going to attack.

639. This man is blacker than the one near you, but yonder man is blackest.

640. The dog is reported to be so bold an animal as alone to attack the robber, armed with a stick.

Text XLIII.

621. Hoc, quanquam te vŏlentĕ nōluit, jam tamen ultrō mallĕ fertŭr.

622. Si laudari vellet, praestaret quod amicis promīsisset.

623. Vellem, O amice, adesses, ut mihi aliquid animi dares.

624. Quae quum ita sint, O Portia, velim totam rem clementi judici narres.

625. Equidem nollem hoc jaculum audaci illi barbaro mandavisses.

626. Mallem quidvis perferres quam illi servires; mallem quidem ipse te necavisses.

627. Si amari velitis, amici, praestetis quod diu abhinc promiseritis.

628. Non eundum esset mihi, nisi tu mihi, mi fide pastor, has littĕras mandares.

629. Ita tamen dixisse fertur: vĭdērent qui sibi in oppido conciliandi essent.

630. Primum rogabamus, cur id quod antea maluissent jam tamen nollent.

631. Velim tecum esse, ut sĭmŭl ad circumsessum oppidum cum auxiliis properemus.

632. Praefecti quidem litteras ad principem ferebat, barbarorum autem victoriam nuntiare nolebat.

633. Fidi militis est, eadem nolle, eadem velle, eadem etiam posse quae princeps.

634. Haec vero si possumus, volumus; forte, quum data erint, alia malemus.

635. Magister alumno demonstrabat, canem quadrupedem, puerum bipedem esse.

636. Magnum hoc opus, domine, uni tantum, ne multitudini manda.

637. Quid? Nonne opus erat baculo tribuno, qui alterum pedem vulneratus erat.

638. Hos gladios, quattuor pedes longos, pastoribus fertote, quandoquidem latrones oppugnaturi sunt.

639. Nigrior quidem est hic isto, ille tamen nigerrimus.

640. Tam audax animal fertur esse canis, ut latronem baculo armatum solus oppugnet.

Text XLIV.

641. This, however, he wishes to investigate, how it happens that that soldier bore neither hunger nor cold with patience.

642. He is, however, unwilling to say how his comrade has borne the hunger and the cold.

643. The barbarian prefers to fight on foot, but the tribune on horseback.

644. Thinkest thou that it will be advantageous to close the gates of the town, if the barbarian has already explored it all?

645. The rustic desires to be in the country; does not often depart from the country; ever returns happy to the country.

646. How does it happen that the tribune, when he went to face the chariot, was not slain?

647. The soldier will become untrustworthy, if you ask him to endure an excess of hunger and cold.

648. What do you wish to discover? Surely not how it happens that the soldier is willing to bear so much cold?

649. When the republic flourished it was the mark of a Roman to have borne hunger and cold whenever it had been necessary.

650. Labour and glory, though arduous, are things worthy of a Roman to become desirous of.

651. Every rustic, if he could bear hunger, would become a soldier if danger threatened the republic.

652. I lately called "Woe to the conquered;" to-day, however, it is woe to the conqueror who is not in his own power.

653. Not every error is to be called by thee folly, if only thou hast a mind conscious of right.

654. How often, when Cicero was consul, was Rome saved out of great dangers!

655. Do ye say that, since the tribune has returned to Rome conqueror, he must needs triumph?

656. I praise thee for having wished to discover how it happens that the slave has been punished.

657. I could not command so many soldiers if I wished; nor perchance would I wish if I could.

658. The chief encouraged the forces not to despair; they should, however, have as much courage as he himself had.

659. Tho' strength be wanting, yet a soldier must endure hunger and cold.

660. Since what you wish cannot be done, take care to wish for what can be done.

Text XLIV.

641. Haec tămĕn explōrārĕ vult, quōmŏdo fīăt ŭt mīles ille nĕc fămem nĕquĕ frigŭs aequō ănĭmō tūlĕrĭt.

642. Dicere autem nonvult quomodo socius suus famem frigusque tulerit.

643. Barbarus pedibus pugnare mavult, tribunus autem ex equo.

644. Num putas profuturum esse oppidi portas claudere, si totum barbarus exploraverit?

645. Rusticus ruri esse cupit, non saepe rure abit, semper laetus rus redit.

646. Quomodo fit ut tribunus, quum currui obviam iverit, non necatus sit.

647. Fiet miles infidus, si eum orabitis ut nimium famis frigorisque perferat.

648. Quid vultis explorare? Num quomodo fiat ut miles tantum frigoris ferre velit?

649. Republica florente, Romani erat famem frigusque, quandocunque necesse fuerat, pertulisse.

650. Labor et gloria, etsi ardua, Romano digna sunt, quorum cupidus fiat.

651. Rusticus quisque, si famem ferre posset, periculo reipublicae minitante miles fieret.

652. Nuper clamavi vae victis, hodie tamen vae victori qui non penes se sit.

653. Non omnis tibi error stultitia est dicenda, si modo animus tibi recti conscius est.

654. Quoties, consule Cicerone, Roma magnis e periculis servata est!

655. Num dicĭtis, quum tribunus Romam redierit victor, necesse esse ut triumphet?

656. Te laudo, quod explorare volueris quomodo fiat ut servus punitus sit.

657. Non tot militibus imperare possem, si vellem; nec forte vellem si possem.

658. Princeps copias hortatus est, ne desperarent; iis tamen tantus esset animus quantus sibi.

659. Ut desint vires, tamen famem frigusque perferto miles.

660. Quoniam id quod vis fieri non potest, cura velis id quod potest.

Text XLV.

661. Though thou shouldst weary of this business, yet it would behove thee to accomplish a thing once undertaken.

662. For thee, indeed, it is allowable to be unwilling to undertake the affair; yet when undertaken thou oughtest to perform it.

663. Had we been allowed, we should never have wearied of praising the tribune when he triumphed over the Gauls.

664. What will it behove you to do, if you shall weary of these things when once undertaken?

665. Thou, when the barbarian attacked, thou, of all men, oughtest to have endured hunger and cold.

666. I have long been weary of this service; I must at once return home.

667. Discover what you ought to do, not how much you might have done.

668. It pleases the senate that Camillus should triumph over the conquered Gauls.

669. It concerns me indeed greatly that you should return home as early as possible.

670. Unless excess of labour were always pressing on me, life would be passed in contentment.

671. A journey is being made to the temple of Vesta, that there that boy may be consecrated to a divine work.

672. Even when perils press on us, we ought rather to discover what is right than what is expedient.

673. Would that it could have been reported to Rome that the barbarians are going to invade the provinces!

674. It is thought to be more becoming for a Roman to have completed a thing than to have merely undertaken it.

675. It very little beseems a man to hide himself during the fighting; nay indeed it is discreditable.

676. It concerns our interests, more than those of others, that these things should not be related to the master.

677. He says in fact that, by none of the barbarians was the battle so savagely fought as by the Cilician.

678. While I am allowed to be at rest, do not hope that I shall fight either at home or abroad.

679. In my judgment, if anyone, who ought to serve as a soldier, is weary of service, he ought to be censured.

680. As for us, even if we were weary of this business, yet it would behove us to accomplish it if undertaken.

Text XLV.

661. Tē lĭcĕt hūjus nĕgōtii taedĕăt, tămĕn ŏportĕăt rem sĕmĕl inceptam perfĭcĕre.

662. Tibi vero, licet rem incipere nolle; inceptam tamen te oportet perficere.

663. Si nobis licuisset, nunquam nos taeduisset tribunum de Gallis triumphantem laudare.

664. Quid vos facere oportebit, si harum rerum semel inceptarum taedebit?

665. Te, barbaro oppugnante, te potissimum oportuit famem frigusque perferre.

666. Jamdiu me hujus militiae taedet; statim redeundum est domum.

667. Explorate quid vos facere oporteat, non quantum vobis licuerit.

668. Senatui placet, Camillum de victis Gallis triumphare.

669. Mea quidem magni interest te quamprimum domum redire.

670. Nisi nimium laboris mihi semper instaret, contento animo viveretur.

671. Ad Vestae itur, ubi puer ille divino operi consecretur.

672. Periculis etiam instantibus, potius quid oporteat explorandum est quam quid expediat.

673. Utinam ad Romam perferri potuisset barbaros in provinciam incursaturos esse!

674. Romanum rem perfecisse magis decere putatur quam solum incepisse.

675. Virum quidem se inter pugnandum celare minime decet; immo vero dedecet.

676. Nostra vero, magis quam ceterorum, interest haec non domino narrari.

677. Dicit quidem a nullo barbarorum tam saeve pugnari quam a Cilice.

678. Dum autem mihi otioso esse liceat, ne spera me domi bellive pugnaturum esse.

679. Me judice, si quem, quem oportet militare, militiae taedet, vituperari oportet.

680. Nos vero, etiam si hujus negotii taederet, tamen inceptum perficere oporteret.

Text XLVI.

681. It pleases us to try enterprises; but thou wilt repent it, unless thou feelest that things begun must be completed.

682. Thou art, in fact, blaming us, as if we were repenting of having undertaken these things.

683. Could you not have admonished the boy before he tried to attack the wolf?

684. We have brought a letter to you, that thereby you may be warned not to leave these things unperformed.

685. We could not but be pleased, if thou wert to entrust thy little daughter to our neighbour to hide.

686. We fear, however, that thou, being of a weak mind, will repent of this arduous undertaking.

687. Art thou asking me what I have said in this letter? I fear that thou will announce it to others.

688. If the robber has rushed by night into the palace, holding a torch in each hand, I fear the queen cannot hide herself.

689. Barbarian, I am a tribune; both he and I are Romans; fear not that we shall not conquer.

690. We once were conquerors; our glory once was; whither has it gone at last?

691. In the coming fight ye must be in the van; while the allies must be in the centre.

692. Praise the faithful; tend the wounded; terrify the faithless; lead the troops against the foe.

693. I feel indeed that no one ought to fear, now that the tribune is leading the forces; yet I do fear.

694. I indeed long ago perfected what I undertook; while what thou hast undertaken thou art leaving imperfect.

695. Dost thou wish me to undertake these hard matters? Yea, and even harder ones than these.

696. That excellent father commanded his sons and daughters to trust in him and fear nothing.

697. Where have the troops been stationed? At Philippi or at Ephesus?

698. O slaves, unless ye feel that ye will be unjustly punished, go and relate this to your master.

699. Hast thou repented of thy undertaking? I fear, my friend, thou art of weak mind.

700. Curtius said that he feared that, as long as the barbarians were on this side, no resistance could be made to them.

Text XLVI.

681. Nōbīs quĭdem lĭbĕt ardŭă susc ĭpĕrĕ; at tē paenĭtēbĭt, nĭsĭ sentĭas susceptă perfĭcĭendă essĕ.

682. Nos quidem culpas, quasi paeniteat has res suscepisse.

683. Nonne vobis puerum admonere licuit, antequam lupum oppugnare conatus est?

684. Litteras ad vos pertulimus, unde moneamini ne has res relinquatis imperfectas.

685. Non fieri potest quin nobis libeat, si vicino nostro filiolam tuam mandes celandam.

686. Timemus autem, ne te, qui infirmi sis anîmi, arduorum horum inceptorum paeniteat.

687. An tu me rogas quid in hac epistola dixerim? timeo vero ne aliis nuntiaturus sis.

688. Si latro facem utrāquemanu tĕnens regiam incursaverit, timeo ut regina se celare possit.

689. Barbare tribunus sum; et ego et ille Romani sumus; ne timeto ut vincamus.

690. Fuimus victores; fuit nostra gloria; quo tandem abivit?

691. In pugna futura estote primi, in medio autem sunto socii.

692. Fidos laudate, vulneratos nutrite, infidos terrete, milites in hostem ducite.

693. Sentio quidem non, tribuno copias adducente, timendum esse, tamen timeo.

694. Equidem quae suscepi diu abhinc perfeci; quae autem tu, imperfecta relinquis.

695. Mene vis haec ardua suscipere? Immo etiam his magis ardua.

696. Optimus ille pater filiis filiabusque imperavit ut sibi confiderent neu quid timerent.

697. Ubinam collocatae sunt copiae? Philippisne an Epheso?

698. Servi, nisi sentitis vos injuste punitum iri, haec domino narratum ite.

699. Tene incepti tui paenituit? timeo, mi amice, ne infirmo sis animo.

700. Curtius dixit, se timere ut barbaris resisti posset, quamdiu citra essent.

ENGLISH COUPLETS

Divided into 5, 6, or 7 Sections each, and yielding respectively 30, 60, and 120 variations, evolved by taking either the upper or the lower word out of each Section successively. These are to be translated into Latin and the exercise is to be carried on orally, (not in writing,) until the utmost fluency and readiness are gained in giving the Latin equivalent for each of the altered English sentences in rapid succession.

1

He is fit	to have such	a business	given up to him	to perform.
He is worthy	to have so great	a project	entrusted to him	to undertake.

2

It-was-needful for thee to depart from Rome and to return home.
It-behoved-thee to go out of Corinth and to come to the country.

3

I could prefer you did anything you will rather than betray a comrade.
I could wish you tried anything you please rather than deliver-up the city.

4

He is afraid that thou wilt not relate that to the angry queen.
I fear that thou wilt announce this to the grieving mistress.

5

When a large crowd broke into the palace, the queen fled.
When a seditious mob hastened into the hall, the maidservant went off.

6

Who will deny that he is willing to be slain unless he conquers?
Who affirms that he prefers to perish unless he triumphs?

7

He said, however, that his comrade was-desiring that.
He felt, therefore, that your guest had-hidden this.

LATIN COUPLETS

Constructed so that the words in each Section may be similarly interchanged with each other. The sentences are first to be learned by heart very thoroughly, and then altered so as to correspond with the variations that may be made in the English couplets, but the sequence of the Latin words in their respective Sections must never be broken.

1

Idoneus est	cui tale	negotium	cedatur	perficiendum.
Dignus est	cui tantum	inceptum	credatur	suscipiendum.

2

Opus-erat Roma abires domumque redires
Oportuit Corintho exires et rus advenires.

3

Mallem quidvis potius faceres quam socium proderes.
Vellem quidlibet potius conareris quam urbem traderes.

4

Metuit ut illa iratae reginae narres.
Timeo ne haec dolenti dominae nunties.

5

Turba magna in regiam irrumpente, regina confugit.
Caterva seditiosa in aulam properante, ancilla abivit.

6

Quis negabit se velle necari nisi vincat ?
Quis affirmat se malle perire nisi triumphet ?

7

Dixit autem comitem ejus illud cupere.
Sensit igitur hospitem vestrum hoc abdidisse.

8

It is sweet and becoming to die for one's country.
It is honourable and-also worthy to be bold for the commonwealth.

9

Take care thou committest to him this letter written to me.
Mind thou sendest-back to yonder man those epistles sent to thee.

10

I could wish you would say that I have-taught the boys this.
I could wish you would not show that we are-asking the girls that.

11

Who is so hard as not to weep-for his son?
He has been so very harsh that he does not lament my friend.

12

The shepherd is so foolish that he has left the sheep.
The guard has been so very mad that he has deserted the flocks.

13

Astyanax was so cruel that no one praised him.
The old man was so very austere that neither loved him.

14

If my father and mother had been dead, I should not have been here.
Unless thy brother and sister had been well, we should have grieved.

15

Whoever reports this to thee, reports what is false.
Every one who relates that to you, relates what is true.

16

We had sent legates to Cæsar to ask for peace.
Ye sent back messengers into the city to seek help.

17

What reason is there, why renown does not make you happy.
There is no reason why praise does not render them proud.

8

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.
Honestum atque dignum est pro republica audere.

9

Cura ut has literas ad me scriptas ei mandes.
Fac illas epistolas ad te missas illi remittas.

10

Velim dicas me pueros haec docuisse.
Nolim monstres nos puellas illa rogare.

11

Quis est tam durus ut non filium suum fleat?
Ille fuit adeo immitis ut non amicum meum lugeat.

12

Pastor tam stultus est ut oves reliquerit.
Custos adeo insanus fuit ut pecora deseruerit.

13

Astyanax tam crudelis erat ut nemo eum laudaret.
Senex adeo austerus fuit ut neuter eum amaret.

14

Si pater mihi et mater mortui fuissent, non adfuissem.
Nisi frater tibi et soror valuissent, doluissemus.

15

Quicunque tibi haec nuntiat, falsa nuntiat.
Quisquis vobis illa narrat, vera narrat.

16

Legatos ad Cæsarem miseramus ut pacem rogarent.
Nuntios in urbem remisistis qui auxilium peterent.

17

Quid est cur fama vos non beatos efficiat?
Nihil est cur laus eos non superbos praestet.

18

There are not yet ten months since the consul departed.
There are scarcely yet four days since the dictator died.

19

My comrades are so unjust that no one trusts them.
Thy brothers have been so unfair that no one believes them.

20

Who is there here to deny that pleasure is a good thing?
There is no one there to affirm that liberty has been a bad thing.

21

He was feigning that he was austere, that no man might love him.
She affirmed that he was angry, that no woman might commend him.

22

Before the enemy came up, our men took up their arms.
After the forces returned, your men laid down their swords.

23

Where I lately hid myself, thou mayest hide thyself.
Where I yesterday stationed the boy, I choose to station the attendant.

24

If the others came with me, yonder guest would stay here.
If the neighbours ran up with you, that stranger would remain there.

25

If thou be afraid, wouldst thou betake thyself into this hall?
Unless thou be brave, wouldst thou not hurry to that vestibule?

26

He is too bold to yield to the attacking barbarian.
He will be too high-spirited to spare the threatening foe.

27

He says that he will be punished, unless he tends the boy.
He affirms that that man will be beaten, unless he cherishes the sick.

18

Nondum decem menses sunt quum consul discessit.
Vixdum quattuor dies sunt quum dictator mortuus est.

19

Comites mei tam injusti sunt ut nemo iis confidat.
Fratres tui tam iniqui fuerunt ut nemo iis credat.

20

Quis hic est qui neget voluptatem bonum esse?
Nemo illic est qui affirmet libertatem malum esse.

21

Se austerum esse simulabat, ne quis eum amaret.
Eum iratum esse affirmavit, ne qua eum commendaret.

22

Antequam hostes accesserunt, nostri arma sumpserunt.
Postquam copiae redierunt, vestri gladios deposuerunt.

23

Ubi me nuper celavi, tibi licet te celare.
Ubi puerum heri collocavi, mihi libet ministrum collocare.

24

Si alteri mecum advenirent, hospes ille hic maneret.
Si vicini vobiscum accurrerent, advena iste illic restaret.

25

Si timeas, num in hoc atrium te recipias?
Nisi fortis sis, nonne ad illud vestibulum festines?

26

Audacior est quam ut barbaro oppugnanti cedat.
Ferocior erit quam qui hosti minanti parcat.

27

Dicit, se, nisi puerum curet, punitum iri.
Affirmat, illum, nisi aegrotum foveat, verberatum iri.

28

When the priests came from Rome to lament the injuries, I went off.
When the Sabines hastened into the City to report the dangers, I fled.

29

He enquires what is being announced to that man while wounded.
He will ask why this has been related to himself while sick.

30

He was enquiring what things were being refused to the captives.
He had asked why these things had been hidden from the dying men.

31

Perhaps thou complainest that I am not promising this.
Certainly thou wilt complain that I have not related that.

32

He had complained that the commons had given up the citadel.
Thou wouldst have grieved that a chief was going to betray a town.

33

It is not known when he will command us to return.
We do not know whether he will allow you to depart.

34

Thou must go to Rome to-morrow to ask for help.
Thou wilt have to cross to Corinth soon to seek reinforcements.

35

It is uncertain why our father commanded that.
Declare when your mother said this.

36

It is a fact that the horse yesterday crossed thro' the river.
We know that the stag lately swam across the Rhone.

37

Through the whole year, senators consulted about the republic.
Through one day, patricians were conversing about the fatherland.

28

Quum flamines a Roma venerunt injurias questum, abivi.
Quum Sabini in urbem festinaverunt pericula relatum, effugi.

29

Quaerit quid illi vulnerato nuntietur.
Rogabit cur hoc sibi aegroto narratum sit.

30

Quaerebat quae captivis negarentur.
Rogaverat cur haec morientibus dissimulata essent.

31

Forte querĕris quod non hoc promittam.
Certe querēris quod non illud narraverim.

32

Questus erat quod plebs arcem tradidisset.
Doluisses quod dux oppidum proditurus esset.

33

Ignoratur quando nos redire jussurus sit.
Ignoramus num vos excedere passurus sit.

34

Necesse est Romam cras eas auxilium petiturus.
Opus erit Corinthum mox transeas subsidia quaesiturus.

35

Incertum est cur pater noster illa imperaverit.
Narra quando mater vestra haec dixerit.

36

Constat equum per amnem heri transisse.
Scimus cervum trans Rhodanum nuper natavisse.

37

Totum annum Senatores consuluerunt de republica.
Unum diem patres colloquebantur de patria.

38

Hannibal was recalled from Italy to defend his country.
Fabius returned into Latium to succour the city.

39

If we shall be suffered to live secure, we will come.
If thou shalt please to be tranquil, we will remain.

40

So many are wont to praise me for not thinking this.
How many desire to blame me for not having read that.

41

I was saying that the barbarians would at length beat our men.
He was thinking that the foe would soon have routed you.

42

The master asks thee how large an army is at Rome.
The lord teaches me what sort of a cavalry there was at Athens.

43

He, desirous of succouring friends, gives attention to work.
He, fond of helping neighbours, bestows time on arms.

44

At what didst thou buy the farmer's hound yesterday? For little.
At what didst thou sell the lady's horse lately? For much.

45

It is your business, soldiers, to-take-arms, the leader's to command.
It is our business, horsemen, to-form-line, the tribune's to plan.

46

It is now time to say what thing one ought to wish.
It is now the hour to teach what things it is becoming to do.

47

What is pleasanter to be known and heard than philosophy?
Naught is welcomer to be taught or practised than wisdom.

38

Hannibal patriam defensum ab Italia revocatus est.
Fabius urbi succursum in Latium rediit.

39

Si licebit nobis securis vivere, veniemus.
Si placebit tibi tranquillo esse, manebimus.

40

Tot me laudare solent quod non hoc sentiam.
Quot me culpare cupiunt quod non illud legerim.

41

Aiebam fore ut barbari nostros tandem vincerent.
Putabat futurum fuisse ut hostes vos mox pulsarent.

42

Magister te rogat quantus sit Romae exercitus.
Dominus me docet qualis fuerit Athenis equitatus.

43

Amicis succurrendi cupidus labori operam dat.
Vicinis opitulandi studiosus armis tempus impendit.

44

Quanti catulum agricolae heri emisti? Parvo.
Quanti equum matronae nuper vendidisti? Magni.

45

Vestrum, O milites, est arma-sumere, ducis praecesse.
Nostrum, O equites, est aciem-instruere tribuni consulere.

46

Jam tempus est dicendi quid oporteat optare.
Jam hora est docendi quae deceat facere.

47

Quid est jucundius cognitu atque auditu quam philosophia?
Nihil est gratius doctu vel actu quan sapientia.

48

There you must conquer or die, soldiers.
Here we must repulse or perish, comrades.

49

If thou wert to give this to me at my request, I would praise thee.
If thou wert to yield that to him at his prayer, I would love thee.

50

Some dare not through fear of envy to speak what they feel.
Some are not wont through dread of hatred to shew what they hope.

51

He is too good to betray his comrade through fear.
He is too faithful to surrender his country through dread.

52

He answers he wishes to die unless he shall rejoice.
He says he prefers to perish unless he shall be happy.

53

It is not doubtful that the slave must obey the master.
It is not unfair, is it, that the bailiff should submit to the farmer?

54

I will oblige him to quaff this water.
I exhort him not to drink that drink.

55

While the rowers were away, ye ought to have conciliated the troops.
When the auxiliaries came up, ye could have succoured the prince.

56

Of the soldiers, ye have sent, part are timid, part have taken arms.
Of our men, whom he had collected, some have fled, some are bold.

57

He is too inexperienced to have that sword given him.
He is too unskilled to have that javelin entrusted to him.

48

Hic vobis vincendum est aut moriendum est, milites.
Illic nobis pulsandum est aut pereundum est, socii.

49

Sihoc mihi roganti des, te laudem.
Si illud isti precanti cedas, te amem.

50

Sunt qui, quod sentiant, invidiae metu non audeant dicere.
Sunt qui, quod sperent, odii timore non soleant aperire.

51

Melior est quam ut socium timore prodat.
Fidior est quam ut patriam formidine tradat.

52

Respondet velle se mori nisi gavisurus sit.
Dicit malle se perire nisi felix futurus sit.

53

Haud dubium est domino a servo parendum esse.
Num iniquum est colono a villico cedendum esse?

54

Eum cogam ut hanc aquam hauriat.
Eum hortor ne illam potionem bibat.

55

Dum aberant remiges, milites conciliare debuistis.
Quum adfuerunt auxilia, principi succurrere potuistis.

56

Militum, quos misistis, partim timidi sunt, partim arma ceperunt.
Nostrorum, quos collegerat, alii fugerunt, alii audaces sunt.

57

Imperitior est quam cui gladius iste detur.
Inscientior est quam cui jaculum illud mandetur.

58

He is here with a levy, for the sake of liberating the citizens.
He has come with a reserve, desirous of saving the republic.

59

He rode through the other river to go to attack the foe.
He was hastening to that bank to go to surround the barbarians.

60

The wise man answers that he eats in order to live.
The philosopher has affirmed that he learns in order to teach.

61

He was commanding him to collect an army as soon as he could.
He exhorted him to procure soldiers whenever he might.

62

The tribune being dead, it remains that the forces halt.
The chief being captured, it follows that the foemen fly.

63

Being conquered is not easier to a soldier than conquering, is it?
Being routed is not pleasanter to a chief than routing, is it?

64

At once he shows that he had never promised this.
Even now he declares that I had long ago denied that.

65

At the questioning of the foreigner I pretended that I was a soldier.
At the approach of the stranger I boasted that he was a chief.

66

There is a rumour that the culprit has fled out of the fort.
Let it be granted that the robber has slipped down from the prison.

67

It was added that the friend had got out safe.
It happened that the citizen had returned unwounded.

58

Civium liberandorum causâ cum delectu adest.
Reipublicae conservandae cupidus cum subsidio advēnit.

59

Per amnem alterum equitavit ut hostes oppugnatum iret.
Ad ripam illam properabat ut barbaros circumventum iret .

60

Sapiens respondet se edere ut vivat.
Philosophus affirmavit se discere ut doceat.

61

Imperabat, exercitum colligeret quamprimum posset.
Hortatus est, milites compararet quandocunque liceret.

62

Tribuno necato, superest ut copiae consistant.
Principe capto, sequitur ut hostes fugiant.

63

Num vinci militi facilius est quam vincere?
Num pulsari duci jucundius est quam pulsare?

64

Extemplo demonstrat se nunquam hoc pollicitum esse.
Etiamnunc declarat me diu abhinc illud negavisse.

65

Peregrino interrogante, simulavi me militem esse.
Advena appropinquante, gloriatus sum eum principem esse.

66

Rumor est, reum e castello confugisse.
Esto, latronem de carcere delapsum esse.

67

Accedebat ut amicus incolumis excessisset.
Accidebat ut civis sine vulnere rediisset.

68

It is expedient that thou shouldst return home as soon as thou art able.
It remains that thou shouldst depart to Rome, if thou art willing.

69

The last thing is, that thou bury the dead when the battle is fought.
The law is, that thou bear away the slain when the conflict is done.

70

The praetor doubts whether those things have happened in the camp.
The consul rather thinks these things are happening in the town.

71

Manlius, having captured the city, betook himself into winter quarters.
Curtius, having occupied the camp, departed out of the province.

72

The chief praises Lucius, because he is going.
The one man has commended the other man, because he remained.

73

I am not the man to oppress thy brother cruelly.
I am not the man, am I, to punish your father harshly?

74

If we are ashamed of the undertaking, how does it concern them?
If we repent of the deed, not at all does it affect you.

75

Of course, I-passed-no-day that I did not write to thee.
Believe me, I-omitted-nothing that I did not tell the father.

76

He was leaving dogs in the sheepfold to save the sheep.
He stationed watchmen in the fields to defend the cattle.

77

I deny that he, even when armed with a javelin, can conquer me.
I say not that they, having taken up the sword, could have subdued us.

68

Expedit ut, quum primum possis, domum redeas.
Relinquitur ut, si velis, Romam abeas.

69

Extremum est, ut mortuos praelio depugnato sepelias.
Lex est, ut necatos certamine acto auferas.

70

Praetor dubitat, an ea in castris acciderint.
Consul nescit an haec in oppido fiant.

71

Manlius, quum urbem cepisset, in hiberna se recepit.
Curtius, quum castra occupavisset, e provincia discessit.

72

Princeps Lucium laudat, quod eat.
Alter alterum commendavit, quod manserit.

73

Non is sum qui tuum fratrem crudeliter opprimam.
Num is sum qui vestrum patrem inhumane puniam?

74

Si nos pudet incepti, quid illorum interest?
Si nos paenitet facti, nihil vestra refert.

75

Profecto nullum-intermisi-diem quin ad te scriberem.
Crede mihi nihil-praetermisi quin ad patrem nuntiarem.

76

Canes in saeptis relinquebat, ut oves servarent.
Custodes in agris collocavit, qui pecudes defenderent.

77

Nego eum, et jaculo armatum, me vincere posse.
Non affirmo illos, gladio sumpto, nos subigere potuisse.

Some of the Variations of the following Couplets, being

78

I promise to send thee help at once.
We hope to convey over to you the chariots very quickly.

79

He answered that he would return home if he could.
He stated they would go away to the country if they ought.

80

Dost thou think that he will be faithful when I come?
Ye say that ye will be ready when I return.

81

He says that the friend's having come is welcome to him.
He answers that thy having written is pleasant to that man.

82

Wilt thou have lamented that I am never zealous for thee?
Art thou going to complain that we have not been fond of you?

83

For he persuaded the other to seek something for me from the consul.
Yet he commanded me to pray for nothing for thee from the judge.

84

We are bringing letters to Atticus to entreat for pardon.
They are sending tablets to thee to ask for money.

85

Who will prevent me from doing what I like?
Who will forbid thee from obtaining what thou preferrest?

86

Tho' he despise me, I am not able to help loving him.
Tho' he has injured us, we shall not be able to help aiding him.

87

Once, when in misery, we longed for the absent friend.
Once, when in grief, you hoped for the repulsed guest.

L. of C.

ungrammatical,will require to be rectified by the learner.

78

Promitto me tibi subsidium extemplo missurum.
Speramus nos vobis currus citissime transvectorus.

79

Respondit se, si posset, domum rediturum esse.
Affirmavit illos, si oporteret, rus abituros esse.

80

Putasne illum cum adsim fidum futurum esse?
Dicitis vos cum redeam paratos futuros esse.

81

Dicit sibi gratum esse quod amicus accesserit.
Respondet illi jucundum esse quod tu scripseris.

82

Num dolueris quod nunquam tui studiosus sim?
Questurusne es quod non vestri amantes fuerimus?

83

Alteri enim persuasit ut aliquid mihi a consule peteret.
Mihi tamen imperavit ne quid tibi a judice precarer.

84

Litteras ad Atticum ferimus, ut veniam oremus.
Tabulas ad te mittunt, ut pecuniam rogent.

85

Quis me impediet quominus quae velim faciam?
Quis te prohibebit quominus quae malis consequaris?

86

Ut me temnat, non fieri potest quin diligam.
Quamvis nobis nocuerit, non fieri poterit quin adjuvemus.

87

Fuit quum amicum absentem miseri desiderarenus.
Fuit quum hospitem depulsum dolentes speraretis.

COUPLETS AND TRIPLETS ILLUSTRATING THE FIVE DECLENSIONS.

The two sentences of each couplet are to be interlaced with each other. Take one of the words out of each section successively, and thus make variations to be translated into Latin, but obtain perfect fluency in reciting each couplet before any of its words are interchanged. After each variation has been translated, the original couplet should be repeated aloud. When the variations of the second couplet have been mastered, remove one word at a time from one couplet to the other to make fresh variations; so also with the third and fourth couplets. The Latin order of the words must never be altered.

I.

The farmer will lend a horse to the boy.
The friend has presented a hound to a neighbour.

Colonus puero equum commodabit.
Amicus vicino catulum donavit.

II.

Hasten, oh my son, out of the garden of the master.
Ride away, oh my friend, from the field of the doctor.

Festina, mi fili, ex horto magistri.
Abequita, mi amice, ab agro medici.

III.

The queen promises a girdle to the handmaid.
The mistress has given a table to the matron.

Regina ancillae zonam promittit.
Domina matronae mensam dedit.

IV.

Hide thyself, oh my daughter, in the hut of the slave.
Remain, oh my mistress, in the court of Portia.

Te cela, mea filia, in casa servae.
Mane, mea domina, in aula Portiae.

V.

The neighbour's cousin,	oh my doctor,	is attacking	with a sword	a villager	friendly	to the master.
My	uncle,	oh countryman,	put to flight	with a stick	a farmer	unfriendly	to the slave
That	freedman,	oh pupil,	will have assailed	with a javelin	the archer	hostile	to the tribune.

Sobrinus	vicini,	mi medice,	paganum	domino	amicum	gladio	oppugnat.
Patruus	meus,	O rustice,	colonum	servo	inimicum	baculo	fugavit.
Libertus	filii,	O almume,	sagittarium	tribuno	infestum	jaculo	tentaverit.

VI.

Has the	queen's daughter	oh cousin,	concealed	in the courtyard	a girl	unfriendly	to the bailiff's wife.
Has not	thy handmaid,	oh neighbour,	blamed	in the cottage	a matron	friendly	to the mistress.
Has not	that husbandman,	oh sailor,	praised	in the palace	the foreigner	hostile	to the queen.

Num	filia reginae,	O sobrina,	puellam	villicae	inimicam	in aula	celavit.
Nonne	ancilla tua,	O vicina,	matronam	dominae	amicam	in casa	culpavit.
Nonne	agricolae filii,	O nauta,	peregrinam	reginae	infestam	in regia	laudavit.

VII.

While	the roof	of the dining-room	next to	thy bedroom	was burning,	he was sending away	the statue	from destruction.
Before	the vestibule	of the hall	close to	the temple	blazed,	he carried down	the shield	out of the attic.
Whilst	the door	of the house	near to	the market-place	was broken through,	he was carrying off	the image	from the bedroom.

Dum	tectum	triclinii	cubiculo tuo	proximum	cremabatur.	signum	ab exitio	dimittebat.
Antequam	vestibulum	atrii	templo	finitimum	flagravit,	scutum	e cenaculo	deportavit.
Donec	ostium	domicilii	foro	propinquum	perruptum est.	simulacrum	a cubiculo	auferebat.

VIII.

Oh fortunate	statue,	to have been placed	in the temple	of Jove !
Oh blessed	shield,	to be guarded	in the shrine	of Mars !
Oh honoured	image,	to stand	in the sanctuary	of Vesta !
O felix	signum,	quod in templo	Jovis	locatum sis !
O beatum	scutum,	quod in fano	Martis	custodiaris !
O honoratum	simulacrum,	quod in delubro	Vestae	stes !

IX.

This	servant,	oh father-in-law,	will lend	to this armour-bearer	that master's	book.
Neither	man,	oh son-in-law	will entrust	to that standard-bearer	this boy's	field.
Hic	minister,	O socer,	librum	illius magistri,	huic	armigero	commodabit.
Neuter	vir,	O gener,	agrum	hujus pueri,	illi	signifero	mandabit.

X.

Lo !	oh citizen,	the soldier	at the command of the bold		knight	delivers	the enemy's	shining	sword	to the leader.
Behold !	comrade,	the centurion	at the request	of the powerful	consul	will commit	the hostage's	iron	helmet	to the guard.
Ecce,	civis,	miles	equite	audaci	imperante	coruscum	hostis	ensem	duci	tradit.
En,	comes,	centurio	consule	potente	orante	ferream	obsidis	cassidem	custodi	committet.

XI.

Did	the same magistrate,	oh mother-in-law,	who is standing	by that step,	shew the horn		in the harbour	to the leader		of the cavalry ?	
Did not	the same old woman,	oh daughter-in-law,	who is sitting	by that oak,	point out the bow		in the porch	to the commander		of the infantry ?	
Num	idem	magistratus,	O socrus,	qui illi	gradui	assistit,	cornu	in portu	duci	equitatus	ostendit ?
Nonne	eadem	anus,	O nurus,	quæ huic	quercui	assidet,	arcum	in portico	imperatori	peditatus	indicavit ?

XII.

But in real fact	it was contrary	to the credit of the praetor		of the first	line	that I	had not marched into	that plain.
And not in appearance only it was damaging		to the hope of the centurion		of the Roman	legion	that they	had not hastened on	the hostile line.
Sed re verâ fidei	praetoris	primae	aciei	contrarium erat,	quod ego	in illam	planitiem	non iveram.
Non specie solum spei	centurionis	Romanæ	legionis	nocebat	quod illi	in infestam aciem		non properaverant.

XIII.

Oh fateful day !	by which hope		was taken	from me	and	thee.
Oh dire calamity !	by thee	confidence	was torn	from us	and	you.
O fatalis dies,	quâ	spes	mihi	et tibi	adempta	est.
O dira pernicies,	a te	fides	nobis	et vobis	erepta	est.

PLURALS,

XIV.

The slaves of our	masters, oh bailiffs,	have bought	the books	with the staves	for their sons-in-law.		
The neighbours of my	cousins, oh boys,	had presented	the horses	with the fields	to those men.		
The uncles of your	friends, oh freedmen,	have promised	the hounds	with the swords	to our townsmen.		
Servi	magistrorum nostrorum	O villici,	libros	cum baculis	generis eorum	emerunt.	
Vicini	sobrinorum meorum,	O pueri,	equos	cum agris	viris istis	donaverant.	
Patrui	amicorum vestrorum,	O liberti,	catulos	cum gladiis	oppidanis nostris	promiserunt.	

XV.

Would the matrons,	oh cousins, commit	to maidservants	the spears of these charioteers,		at the request of those friends.	
Would the bailiffs' wives,	oh sailors, hand over	to strangers	the armlets of certain Roman women		at the persuasion of their daughters.	
Would the husbandmen,	oh widows, entrust	to girls,	the helmets of those Scythian women,		at the command of certain mistresses.	
Num matronae,	O sobrinae, amicis illis	rogantibus,	hastas horum aurigarum	ancillis	committerent ?	
Num villicae,	O nautae, filiabus suis	suadentibus,	manicas quarundum Romanarum	peregrinis	traderent ?	
Num agricolae,	O viduae, dominis quibusdam	imperantibus,	galeas illarum scythissarum	puellis	mandarent ?	

XVI.

Either	stones	must be procured	for the forts,	that the winter quarters	may not be struck	by missiles.
Or	beams	must be collected	for the palisades,	that the tents	may not be pierced	by javelins.
Also	arms	must be found	for the fortifications,	that the towns	may not be disturbed	by the darts.

Aut	saxa	castellis	comparanda sunt,	ne hiberna	telis	feriantur.
Aut	ligna	vallis	colligenda sunt,	ne tentoria	jaculis	penetrentur.
Etiam	arma	munimentis	invenienda sunt,	ne oppida	spiculis	turbentur.

XVII.

Oh once hostile	banners !	Oh fortunate	guardians	of the banners !
Oh lately triumphant	standards !	Oh worthy	captors	of the standards !

O vexilla	quondam	infesta !	O felices	vexillorum	custodes !
O signa	nuper	triumphantia !	O digni	signorum	captores !

XVIII.

Are	the commanders	of the horsemen,	oh judges,	ordering	the soldiers	to arm	the citizens	with swords ?
Are not	the centurions	of the footmen,	oh senators,	persuading	the guards	not to equip	the hostages	with battle-axes. ?

Num	imperatores	equitum, O judices,	militibus	imperant	ut cives	ensibus	arment ?
Nonne	centuriones	peditum, O senatores,	custodibus	persuadent	ne obsides	securibus	instruant ?

XIX.

Bands of enemies, battling with bows, are threatening the harbours of Italy.
Tribes of barbarians, equipped with chariots, are close upon the lakes of our country.

Manus hostium, arcubus praeliantes, portibus Italiae minantur.
Tribus barbarorum, currubus instructi, lacubus patriae imminent.

XX.

Say, oh daughters-in-law, how a crowd of magistrates can drive off the hostile bands.
Explain, oh mothers-in-law, how a body of old women could have routed the barbarous tribes.

Dicite, O nurus, quomodo magistratuum turba infestas manus depellere possit!
Pandite, O socrus, quomodo anuum caterva barbaras tribus fugare potuisset?

XXI.

What days would I not prefer to these days? for by these days our hopes were overturned.
What affairs would'st thou not choose above those circumstances? for by those circumstances your lines were destroyed.

Quos dies non his diebus anteponerem? his enim diebus spes nostrae eversae sunt.
Quas res non illis rebus praeferres? illis enim rebus acies vestrae deletae sunt.

XXII.

Oh fatal apparitions! Oh dire succession of days!
Oh evil hopes! Oh deceitful aspect of affairs!

O fatales species! O dira dierum series!
O malae spes! O fallax rerum facies!

DIVERSIFYING TABLE

Showing 240 *of the commonest English Words grouped so as to facilitate the making of* VARIATIONS, *to be used as Exercises in vivâ voce composition in any language, whether ancient or modern.*

(a.) Unless, if, whether, although, yet, but, besides, except, during, whilst, because, for, as, whereas, since, after, before, instead of, that, lest, until, upon, whenever, therefore, in, from, without, before, else, and, or.

(b.) I, thou, he, she, it, we, you, they; my, thy, his, her, its, our, your, their.

(c.) Am, art, are; be; do, does, did; have, has, had; is, was, wast, were, wert; will, would, shall, should; can, could; may, might; must; ought, let.

(d.) Being, been; buying, bought; brings, brought; calls, called; caused; comest, came; doing, done; finds, found; gave, given; going, gone; having; knowing, known; meets, met; makest, made; procured; put; saw, seen; sell, sold; sends, sent; showed; stopped; taken, took; telling, told; wanted; went.

(e.) Me, thee, him, her, it, self, us, you, them, selves; my, his, her, its, our, your, their; mine, thine, hers, ours, yours, theirs; a, an, the.

(f.) Which, who, whom; how much, how many; why; when; whither, whence, where; whose, what, how.

(g.) A, an, the; this, more, such, that, any, every, another, several, those, most, these, other, either, neither, some, many, few, rest; one, first, two, second, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, twenty, hundred.

(h.) On, into, of, instead of, between, out of, about, beyond, over, through, near, among, below, under, towards, in, down, to, at, behind, beside, with, from, without, concerning, before, after.

(i.) Together, often; to-day, yesterday, to-morrow; here, there; better, best; yes, no, not; back, very, next, first, away, soon, afterwards, always, well, ago, than, hence, thence; hither, thither.

DIRECTIONS.—Take any sentence, being an English version of a foreign one already committed to memory very perfectly, and remove the words, (one at a time), replacing them with any of those in the group to which they severally belong, and then translate them in rapid succession.

Substitute pronouns for nouns at pleasure, and change affirmative into interrogative, imperative, or negative sentences.

The auxiliary verbs ought frequently to be massed thus:—"*might have been*," &c., and the Table of the Verbs should constantly be used so that the Learner may help himself to the TERMINATIONS of the altered Tenses.

EXAMPLE.

a b c i d g h e h e b c i c
If we had not met one of them in the street, I should not have
d f b c d i
known why they had returned thence.

APPENDIX A.

EPITOME OF THE ACCIDENCE.

NOUNS AND PRONOUNS.

EPITOME OF THE ACCIDENCE,

NOUNS SINGULAR.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Genitive	i	i,ii	i	eri	ri	iri	i	i	erius	rius	rius	ius	ius	ius	us	us	ae	ius	ei	chis	cis	cis	ctis	ctis	dis	dis	dis	eris	eris	eris
Dative	o	io	o	ero	ro	iro	o	o	eri	ri	ri	ii	i	i	ui	u	ae	i	ei	chi	ci	ci, ce	cti	cti	di	di	di	eri	eri	eri
Ablative	o	io	o	ero	ro	iro	o	o	ero	ro	ro	io	o	o	u	u	a	a	e	che	ci, ce	x	cte	cte	di, de	dem	di, de	ere	erem	ere
Accusative	um	ium	um	erum	rum	irum	us	us	erum	rum	rum	ium	um	um	um	u	am	am	em	chem	cem	x	c	ctem	dem	s	s	erem	erem	us
Vocative	e	i	us	er	er	ir	us	um	—	—	—	—	e	um	us	u	a	a	es	x	x	x	c	x	s	s	r	is	us	us
Nominative	us	ius	us	er	er	ir	us	um	er	er	rum	ius	us	um	us	u	a	a	es	x	x	x	c	x	s	s	r	is	us	us

	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
Genitive	gis	gis	ibis	icis	icis	idis	idis	igis	ineris	inis	inis	inis	inoris	ipis	ipitis	ipitis	is	is	is	is	is	is	itis	itis	itis	lis
Dative	gi	gi	ibi	ici	ici	idi	idi	igi	ineri	ini	ini	ini	inori	ipi	ipiti	ipiti	i	i	i	i	i	i	iti	iti	iti	li
Ablative	ge	ge	ibe	ici, e	ici, e	ide	ide	ige	inere	ine	ine	ine	inore	ipe	ipite, i	ipite, i	e	e	e	i,e	i	e	ite	ite	ite	le
Accusative	gem	gem	ibem	icem	ex	idem	es	igem	er	inem	inem	en	ur	ipem	ipitem	eps	em	em	em	im,em	e	em	item	es	ut	lem
Vocative	x	nx	ebs	ex	ex	es	es	ex	er	o	ou	en	ur	eps	eps	eps	ex	s	ps	is	e	es	es	es	ut	l
Nominative	x	nx	ebs	ex	ex	es	es	ex	er	o	en	en	ur	eps	eps	eps	ex	s	ps	is	e	es	es	es	ut	l

	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
Genitive	lis	lis	llis	nis	nis	nis	ntis	ntis	ntis	ntis	onis	oris	oris	oris	ris	ris	ris	ris	rris	ssis	tis	tis	vis	vis
Dative	li	li	lli	ni	ni	ni	nti	nti	nti	nti	oni	ori	ori	ori	ri	ri	ri	ri	rri	ssi	ti	ti	vi	vi
Ablative	li	li	lle	ne	ne	ncm	nte	nte	nti,e	nti,e	onc	ore	ore	ore	ri,re	ri,re	re	ri,re	rre	sse	ti,te	ti,te	ve	ve
Accusative	l	le	l	nem	nem	nc	ntem	ntem	ntem	ns	onem	nr	orem	us	rem	r	s	rem	r	s	tem	s	vem	vem
Vocative	l	le	l	n	s	o	s	n	ns	us	o	ur	us	us	r	r	s	er	r	s	s	s	x	s
Nominative	l	le	l	n	s	o	s	n	ns	us	o	ur	us	us	r	r	s	er	r	s	s	s	x	s

NOUNS PLURAL.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Genitive	orum	um	orum	orum	eorum, eum	arum	arum	um	inm	um	inm	um	uum	uum	erum
Dative	is	is	is	obus	is, iis	is	abus	ibus	ibus	ibus	ibus	obus, ubus	ibus, nbus	ibus, nbus	ebus
Ablative	is	is	is	obus	is, iis	is	abus	ibus	ibus	ibus	ibus	obus, ubus	ibus, ubus	ibus, ubus	ebus
Accusative	os	os	a	os, o	eos	as	as	es	es, is	a	ia	ves	us	ua	es
Vocative	i	i	a	o	i, ii	ae	ae	es	es	a	ia	ves	us	ua	es
Nominative	i	i	a	o	i, ii	ae	ae	es	es	a	ia	ves	us	ua	es

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS.

Durus	durior	durissimus	Magnificus	magnificentior	magnificentissimus	Dubius	magis dubius	maxime dubius
Audax	audacior	audacissimus	Benelicus	beneficentior	beneficentissimus	Digne	dignius	dignissime
Pulcher	pulchrior	pulcherrimus	Benevolus	benevolentior	benevolentissimus	Graviter	gravius	gravissime
Celer	celerior	celerrimus	Dives	divitior	divitissimus	Diu	diutius	diutissime
Similis	similior	simillimus	Dives	ditior	ditissimus			

PRONOUNS SINGULAR.

G.	mei	tui	sui	ejus	ejus	ejus	hujus	hujus	hujus	illius	illius	illius	ipsius	ejusdem	ejusdem	ejusdem	cujus	cujus	cujus	cujus	cujus	cujus	cujus
D.	mihi	tibi	sibi	ei	ei	ei	huic	huic	huic	illi	illi	illi	ipsi	eidem	eidem	eidem	cui	cui	cui	cui	cui	cui	cui
A.	me	te	se	eo	eo	eă	hoc	hoc	hac	illo	illo	illă	ipso	eodem	eodem	eădem	quo	quo	quo	quo	quă	quă	quă
V.	—	tu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.	ego	tu	—	is	id	eă	hic	hoc	haec	ille	illud	illă	ipsum	īdem	īdem	eădem	qui	quis	quod	quid	quae	quis	quă

PRONOUNS PLURAL.

G.	nostrum, i	vestrum, i	sui	eorum	eorum	earum	horum	horum	harum	illorum	eorundem	eorundem	earundem	quorum	quorum	quarum	quorum
D.	nobis	vobis	sibi	eis, iis	eis, iis	eis, iis	his	his	his	illis	eisdem, iisdem	eisdem, iisdem	eisdem, iisdem	quibus	quibus	quibus	quibus
A.	nobis	vobis	se	eis, iis	eis, iis	eis, iis	his	his	his	illis	eisdem, iisdem	eisdem, iisdem	eisdem, iisdem	quibus	quibus	quibus	quibus
A.	nos	vos	se	eos	eă	eas	hos	haec	has	illă	eosdem	eădem	easdem	quibus	quibus	quibus	quibus
V.	—	vos	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	quos	quae	quas	quae, qua
N.	nos	vos	—	ii	eă	eae	hi	haec	hae	illă	iidem	eădem	caedem	qui	quae	quae	quae, qua

Iste, ipse *like* ille; istud *like* illud; ista, ipsa *like* illa; illi, ipsi, isti *like* hi; illae, ipsae, istae *like* hae; quisnam, ecquis, aliquis, quispiam, quisquam, quisque *like* quis; quinam, ecqui, aliqui, quidam, quicumque, quivis, quilibet *like* qui; quidnam, ecquid, aliquid, quippiam, quicquam, quiddam, quidvis, quidvis, quidlibet, quicque *like* quid; quodnam, ecquod, aliquod, quodpiam, quoddam, quodcumque, quodvis, quodlibet, quodque *like* quod; quaenam, ecquae, quaepiam, quaedam, quaecumque, quaevis, quaelibet, quaeque *like* quae; ecqua, aliqua *like* qua.

LIST OF NOUNS.—SINGULAR.

1 2 2 3 4 4 5 5 6 7
Servus, filius, Lucius, deus, puer, tener, niger, magister, vir, vulgus,
8 9 10 11 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
tectum, alter, uter, alterum, utrum, alius, unus, unum, currus, genu, aula,
18 18 18 19 20 21-22 21-22 23 24 25-26 25-26 27
altera, utra, una, res, onyx, trux, ferox, lac, Astyanax, bipes, concors, cor,
28 29 30 29-30 31 32 33 34-35 36-37 38 39
cinis, venus, genus, vetus, strix, conjunx, coelebs, simplex, deses, remex, iter,
40 41 42 43 44 45-46 47 48 49 50
homo, flamen, nomen, jecur, princeps, praeceps, sencx, sus, hiemps, febris,
51 52 53-54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62
mare, nubes, dives, caput, pugil, animal, aequale, mel, reu, sanguis, caro,
63 64 65-66 65-66 67 68 69 70 71-72 73
clephas, Xenophon, amans, monens, ratio, robur, lepus, corpus, par, aes,
74 75 76 77-78 79 80
imber, far, os, iners, nix, bos.

LIST OF NOUNS.—PLURAL.

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1-2 3 3
Servi, filii, fluvii, pueri, teneri, nigri, magistri, viri, nummi, tecta, atria,
3 4 4 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 8 8
templa, duo, ambo, di, dii, tenerae, nigrae, aulae, filiae, duae, fauces, comites,
8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9
pecudes, urbes, rationes, senes, vires, simplices, amantes, frondes, artes,
9 9 9 10 10 10 10 11 11
bipedes, plebes, nives, corda, genera, capita, nomina, amantia, nocentia,
11 11 11 11 12 13 13 14 14
ducentia, animalia, gravia, calcaria, boves, currus, gradus, cornua, genua,
15 15
res, dies.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS.

(In the order in which they stand in the Table.)

Hard, harder, hardest; bold-er-est; fair-er-est; swift-er-est; like-er-est; grand-er-est; beneficent-more-most; benevolent-more-most; rich-er-est; rich-er-est; doubtful; worthily-more-most; heavily-more-most; long-er-est.

PRONOUNS.

I; thou; self; he; it; she; this (3); that (3); itself; same (3); who, which, any; who, anyone; which, any; what? anything; who, which, any? who? anyone, any; we; ye; selves; those (3); these (3); those, same (3); who, which, any; what, which, any; who, which, any; any.

NOUNS SINGULAR.

Slave 1, son 2, God 3, boy, 4, tender 4, black 5, master 5, man 6, the common people 7, roof 8, the other 9, which of two 10, the other 11, which of two 11, another 12, one 13, 14, chariot 15, knee 16, hall 17, the other 18, which of two 18, one 18, thing 19, onyx 20, rough 21, 22, fierce 21, 22, milk 23, Astyanax 24, biped 25, 26, agreeing 25, 26, heart 27, ashes 28, Venus 29, sort 30, old 29, 30, screech-owl 31, spouse 32, bachelor 33, simple 34, 35, indolent 36, 37, rower 38, journey 39, man 40, priest 41, name 42, liver 43, chief 44, headlong 45, 46, old man 47, pig 48, winter 49, fever 50, sea 51, cloud 52, rich 53, 54, head 55, boxer 56, animal 57, equal 58, honey 59, kidney 60, blood 61, flesh 62, elephant 63, Xenophon 64, loving 65, 66, advising 65, 66, reason 67, oak 68, hare 69, body 70, equal 71, 72, brass 73, shower 74, grain 75, bone 76, inert 77, 78, snow 79, ox 80.

NOUNS PLURAL.

Slaves 1, sons 1, rivers 1, boys 1, tender 1, black 1, masters 1, men 1, monies 1, 2, roofs 3, halls 3, temples 3, two 4, both 4, gods 5, tender 6, black 6, halls 6, daughters 7, two 7, jaws 8, companions 8, cattle 8, cities 8, reasons 8, old men 8, strength 8, simple 9, loving 9, leaves 9, arts 9, bipeds 9, peoples 9, snows 9, hearts 10, sorts 10, heads 10, names 10, loving 11, injuring 11, leading 11, animals 11, heavy 11, spurs 11, oxen 12, chariots 13, steps 13, horns 14, knees 14, things 15, days 15.

APPENDIX B.

EPITOME OF THE ACCIDENCE.

VERBS.

EPITOME OF THE ACCIDENCE.

REGULAR VERBS.

Amo, as, at, āmus, ātis, ant Amābo, is, it. īmus, ītis, unt Amābam, s. t, mus, tis, nt Amāvi, isti, it. īmus, istis, ērunt (ēre) Amavĕro, is, it, imus, itis, int Amavĕram, s, t, mus, tis, nt Amem, s, t, mus, tis, nt Amārem, s, t, mus, tis, nt Amavĕrim, s, t, mus, tis, nt Amavissem, s. t, mus, tis, nt Amā, āte, āto, āto, ātōte, anto Amāre, āvisse, ans, ātūrus Amandum, di, do ; Amatum, tu	moneo, s, t, mus, tis, nt monēbo, is, it, īmus, ītis, unt monēbam, s, t, mus, tis, nt monui, isti, it, imus, istis, ērunt, (ēre) monuĕro, is, it, imus, itis, int monuĕram, s, t, mus, tis, nt moneam, s, t, mus, tis, nt monērem, s, t, mus, tis, nt monuĕrim, s, t, mus, tis, nt monuissem, s, t, mus, tis, nt monē, ēte, ēto, ēto, ētōte, ento monēre, uisse, ens, ītūrns monendum, di, do ; monĭtum, tu	rego, is, it, ĭmus, ĭtis, unt regam, es, et, ēmus, ētis, ent regēbam, s, t, mus, tis, nt rexi, isti, it, imus, istis, ērunt, (ēre) rexĕro, is, it, imus, itis, int rexĕram, s, t, mus, tis, nt regam, s. t, mus, tis, nt regĕrem, s, t, mus, tis, nt rexĕrim, s, t, mus, tis. nt rexissem, s, t, mus, tis, nt regĕ, īte, īto, īto, ītōte, unto regĕre, xisse, gens, ĉturus regendum, di, do ; rectum, tu	audio, s, t, mus, tis, unt audiam, es, et, ēmus, ētis, ent audiebam, s, t, mus, tis, nt audivi, isti, it, imus, istis, ērunt, (ēre) audivĕro, is, it, imus, itis, int audivĕram, s, t, mus, tis, nt audiam, s, t, mus, tis, nt audirem, s, t, mus, tis, nt audiverim, s, t, mus, tis, nt audivissem, s, t, mus, tis, nt audi, ite, ito, ito, itōte, iunto audire, ivisse, iens, itūrus audiendum, di, do ; auditum, tu
Amor, āris, (āre,) ātur, āmur, āmīni, antur Amābor, ēris, (ēre,) ītur, īmur, īmīni, untur Amābar, ris. (re,) tur, mur, mĭni, ntur Amer, ris, (re,) tur, mur, mini, ntur Amārer, ris, (re,) tur, mur, mĭni, ntur Amāre, mini, tor, tor, ntor Amāri ; amātus ; amandus	moneor, ris, (re,) tur, mur, mĭni, ntur monēbor, ēris, (ēre,) ītur, īmur, īmīni, untur monēbar, ris, re, tur, mur, mĭni, ntur monear, ris, (re), tur, mur, mĭni, ntur monērer, ris, (rē,) tur, mur. mini, ntur monēre, mini, tor, tor, ntor monēri ; monitus ; monendus	regor, ĕris, (ĕre,) ītur, īmur, īmĭni, untur regar, ēris, (ēre,) ētur, ēmur, ēmĭni, entur regēbar, ris, (re,) tur, mur, mĭni, ntur regar, ris, (re,) tur, mur, mĭni, ntur regĕrer, ris, (re,) tur, mur, mini, ntur regĕre, īmini, ītor, ītor, untor regi ; rectus ; regendus	audior, īris, (īre,) ītur, īmnr, īmĭni, īmtur audiar, ēris, (ēre,) ētur, ēmur, ēmĭni, entur audiēbar, ris, (re,) tur, mur, mĭni, ntur audiar, ris, (re,) tur, mur, mĭni, ntur audirer, ris, (re,) tur, mur, mĭni, ntur audire, mĭni, tor, tor, untor audīri ; auditus ; audiendus

SUBSTANTIVE VERB.—Sum, es, est, sumus, estis, sunt ; ero, is, it, imus, itis, unt ; eram, s, t, mus, tis, nt ; fui, isti, it, imus, istis, ērunt (ēre) ; fuĕro, is, it, imus, itis, int ; fuĕram, s, t, mus, tis, nt ; sim, s, t, mus, tis, nt ; essem, s, t, mus, tis, nt ; fŏrem, s, t, mus, tis, nt ; fuĕrim, s, t, mus, tis, nt ; fuissem, s, t, mus, tis, nt ; es, este, to, to, tote, sunto ; esse ; fuisse ; fŭturus.

ANOMALOUS VERBS.

Cĕcĭdi (cado) ; cĕcīdi (caedo) ; ceĕīni (cano) ; cucurri (curro) ; didĭci (disco) ; eo, is, eunt, ibam, ibo, ivi, eam, irem, i, ire, iens, euntis, eundum, iturus ; fefelli, (fallo) ; fero, fers, fert, fertis, tuli, ferrem, fer, ferre, latus ; flo, fierem, fi, fieri, ; gavisus (gaudeo) ; malo, mavis, malumus, malui, malim, mallem, malle ; momordi (mordeo) ; nolo, nonvis, nolumus, nolui, nolim, nollem, noli, nolle ; pependi (pendeo) ; pepĕrci (pareo), peperi (pario) ; pepŭli (pello) ; pepĭgi (pango) ; poposci (posco) ; possum, potes, potui, possem, posse ; pupŭgi (pungo) ; spopondi (spondeo) ; sustŭli (tollo) ; tetendi (tendo) ; tetigi (tango) ; totondi (tondeo) ; tutŭdi (tundo).

IRREGULAR VERBS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Perf.	ēdi	ĕti	ui	ui	vi	āvi	cui	di	ēvi	si	si	si	si	si	si	ssi	xi	xi	ui	vi	—	—	di	di	di
Part.	atum	atum	itum	tum	tum	autum	tum	sum	ētum	sum	sum	sum	sum	—	tum	ssum	ctum	—	tum	tum	sus	itus	sum	ssum	sum
Infin.	āre	āre	āre	āre	vare	avēre	cĕre	dĕre	ĕre	dĕre	cĕre	ĕre	rĕre	gĕre	quĕre	bĕre	gĕre	cĕre	ĕre	vĕre	dĕre	ĕre	dĕre	dĕre	dĕre	ndĕre
Prcs.	o	o	o	o	vo	avĕo	ceo	dco	eo	deo	ceo	eo	reo	geo	queo	beo	geo	ceo	eo	veo	dco	co	do	dio	ndo

	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Perf.	di	didi	ĕci	ēgi	ēgi	ēgi	ēgi	ēgi	elli	ēnui	ēpi	ēvi	ēvi	i	i	īci	īqui	īvi	īvi	īvi	nxi
Part.	ssum	ditum	actum	actum	actum	actum	actum	ectum	ulsum	ēnitum	aptum	itum	ātum	ptum	itum	ictum	ictum	itum	itum	itum	ctum
Infin.	udĕre	dĕre	acĕre	ăgere	ĕre	gĕre	angĕre	ĕgĕre	cllĕre	ignĕre	āpĕre	inĕre	ērĕre	ĕre	ĕre	iucĕre	inquĕre	inĕre	ĕre	ĕre	ngĕre
Pres.	udo	do	acio	ăgo	lgo	go	ango	ĕgo	cllo	igno	āpio	ino	ĕro	o	o	inco	inquo	ino	io	o	ugo

	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
Perf.	pi	psi	psi	psi	rāvi	rēvi	rīvi	si	si	si	si	sīvi	ssi	ssi	ssi	ssi	ssui	stīti	sui	ti	ui	ui	ui	ui
Part.	ptum	ptum	ptum	ptum	rātum	rētum	ritum	sum	sum	ssum	tum	situm	ssum	ssum	ssum	stum	ssum	statum	itum	sum	itum	itum	tum	itum
Infin.	mpĕre	bere	ĕre	nĕre	ernĕre	ernĕre	ĕrĕre	gĕre	dĕre	ttere	ĕre	rĕre	dĕre	tĕre	mĕre	rĕre	tĕre	sistĕre	nĕre	tĕre	ĕre	ĕre	mbĕre	ĕre
Pres.	mpo	bo	o	no	crno	crno	ĕro	go	do	tto	o	ro	do	tio	mo	ro	to	sisto	no	to	io	io	mbo	io

	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
Perf.	ui	ui	vi	vi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	ēlīvi	ēni	i	ppĕri	si	si	si	ui	xi
Part.	tum	ūtum	tum	ūtum	ctum	ctum	ctum	xum	ctum	ctum	etum	xum	ctum	ultum	entum	tum	pertum	tum	stum	sum	tum	etum
Infin.	ĕre	uĕre	scĕre	vere	cĕre	gere	quĕre	gĕre	guĕre	hĕre	vĕre	ĕre	cĕre	ĕlire	ĕnire	ire	pĕrire	cire	rire	tire	ire	cire
Pres.	o	uo	sco	vo	co	go	quo	go	guo	ho	vo	o	cio	ĕlio	ĕnio	io	pĕrio	cio	rio	tio	io	cio

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

1 do, 2 sto, 3 crepo, 4 seco, 5 juvo; 6 caveo, 7 misceo, 8 prandeo, 9 fleo, 10 ardeo, 11 mulceo, 12 maneo, 13 haereo, 14 fulgeo, 15 torqueo, 16 jubeo, 17 augeo, 18 luceo, 19 doceo, 20 foveo, 21 audeo, 22 soleo; 23 pando, 24 fodio, 25 fundo, 26 findo, 27 abdo, 28 facio, 29 ago, 30 transigo, 31 cogo, 32 frango, 33 lego, 34 vello, 35 giguo, 36 capio, 37 lino, 38 sero, 39 cuno, 40 bibo, 41 vinco, 42 relinquo, 43 sino, 44 cupio, 45 peto, 46 fingo, 47 rumpo, 48 nubo, 49 como, 50 temuo, 51 sterno, 52 cerno, 53 tero, 54 mergo, 55 claudo, 56 mitto, 57 carpo, 58 quaero, 59 cedo, 60 quatio, 61 premo, 62 gero, 63 meto, 64 sisto, 65 pono, 66 verto, 67 clicio, 68 cumbo, 69 rapio, 70 strepo, 71 alo, 72 acuo, 73 noseo, 74 solvo, 75 dico, 76 rego, 77 coquo, 78 figo, 79 tinguo, 80 veho, 81 vivo, 82 fluo, 83 specio; 84 sepelio, 85 venio, 86 comperio, 87 reperio, 88 fulcio, 89 haurio, 90 scntio, 91 aperio, 92 saucio.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

27 abdo, 72 acuo, 29 ago, 71 alo, 91 aperio, 10 ardeo, 21 audeo, 17 augeo, 40 bibo, 36 capio, 57 carpo, 6 caveo, 59 cedo, 52 cerno, 55 claudo, 31 cogo, 49 como, 86 comperio, 77 coquo, 3 crepo, 68 cumbo, 44 cupio, 75 dico, 1 do, 19 doceo, 67 clicio, 39 cmo, 28 facio, 78 figo, 26 findo, 46 fingo, 9 fleo, 82 fluo, 24 fodio, 20 foveo, 32 frango, 88 fulcio, 14 fulgeo, 25 fundo, 62 gero, 35 giguo, 13 haerio, 89 haurio, 16 jubeo, 5 juvo, 33 lego, 37 lino, 18 luceo, 12 maneo, 54 mergo, 63 meto, 7 misceo, 56 mitto, 11 mulceo, 48 nubo, 73 noseo, 23, pando 45 peto, 65 pono, 8 prandeo, 61 premo, 60 quatio, 58 quaero, 69 rapio, 76 rego, 42 relinquo, 87 reperio, 47 rumpo, 92 sarcio, 4 seco, 90 scutio, 84 sepelio, 38 sero, 43 sino, 64 sisto, 22 soleo, 74 solvo, 83 specio, 51 sterno, 2 sto, 70 strepo, 50 temuo, 53 tero, 79 tinguo, 15 torqueo, 30 transigo, 80 veho, 34 vello, 85 venio, 66 verto, 41 vinco, 81 vivo.

ANOMALOUS VERBS.

(In the order in which they stand in the Table.)

Fall; slay; sing; run; learn; go; deceive; bring; become; rejoice; prefer; bite; be unwilling; hang; spare; bring forth; drive; fasten; demand; be able; prick; pledge one's self; lift up; stretch; touch; shear; pound.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Give 1, stand 2, rattle 3, cut 4, help 5, beware 6, mix 7, dine 8, weep 9, burn 10, soothe 11, remain 12, stick 13, flash 14, twist 15, command 16, increase 17, shine 18, teach 19, cherish 20, venture 21, be accustomed 22, spread 23, dig 24, pour 25, cleave 26, hide 27, make 28, act 29, transact 30, compel 31, break 32, read 33, pluck 34, beget 35, take 36, besmear 37, sow 38, buy 39, drink 40, conquer 41, leave 42, permit 43, desire 44, seek 45, form 46, break 47, marry 48, comb 49, despise 50, strew 51, discern 52, rub 53, immerse 54, shut 55, send 56, gather 57, seek 58, yield 59, shake 60, press 61, wear 62, mow 63, stand 64, put 65, turn 66, elicit 67, lie down 68, snatch 69, make noise 70, nourish 71, sharpen 72, know 73, loosen 74, tell 75, rule 76, cook 77, fix 78, dye 79, convey 80, live 81, flow 82, behold 83, bury 84, come 85, ascertain 86, find 87, prop 88, drink 89, feel 90, open 91, sanction 92.

NOTICES.

THE MASTERY OF LANGUAGES. — "By such a method as Mr. Prendergast's, boys might be taught to *use* inflections, and to do this rapidly. In acquiring this skill they would, of necessity, come to feel the power of the inflections; the ending of the word would produce its effect on the learner's mind without the intervention of parsing, and thus one of the main difficulties in reading simple Greek or Latin would disappear. * * * Mr. Prendergast's name will live in the history of didactics. * * * The first stage of the learner's course, a stage limited perhaps to a month or six weeks, will be most advantageously conducted on the Mastery System. And for pupils beyond the first stage, on whatever plan they have been taught, the most certain way of acquiring the foreign idioms will be found to be by exercises carried out on Mr. Prendergast's method, according to which the idioms will be *mastered* in properly constructed sentences and variations. Every one interested in this subject should study the 'Mastery of Languages.'"—*Quarterly Journal of Education. April*, 1872.

MASTERY SERIES—HEBREW.—"The method is as valuable as it is novel. It has, indeed, greatly interested me, as it seems to rest on trustworthy and logical principles. I shall recommend the book to all candidates for holy orders who may refer to me on this subject."—*Extract from a letter from the Right Rev. the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, January* 1, 1872.

MASTERY SERIES—HEBREW.—"Mr. Prendergast's *Hebrew Manual* is another volume of his *Mastery Series*, previous volumes of which have met with so much and such deserved success. He contends that it is unscientific and irrational to commence with the study of technical grammar. There is a fixed idea universally prevailing that grammar can only be acquired by means of rules instructing beginners how to compose sentences in accordance with what are called the principles of the language; but Mr. Prendergast maintains there never was a greater delusion so generally received as a truth. Every correct sentence, he affirms, uttered by illiterate persons in speaking their own language, disproves that dogma, and there is nothing to prevent beginners from mastering the principle of every construction of any language through the medium of sentences selected for that purpose.

The Manual in question is designed, as the preface informs us, to enable beginners to learn to read the Hebrew Scriptures without the aid of a teacher, and to infuse vitality into the lifeless system resorted to by those who study languages without ever acquiring them. '*Mastery* is the highest degree of fluency and readiness in reproducing foreign sentences with the words in their idiomatic order of arrangement.' Sentences are given and variations arranged therefrom. In the present Manual there are 34 Texts and 485 variations evolved from them; though this number represents but a fraction of the variations which the Texts are capable of yielding.

Particular attention is paid to the following branches into which the divisions of the book fall; mode of presenting Hebrew words in Roman letters; pronunciation; reading and writing; emphasis; and peculiar sounds. We have exhausted our space, but we trust that what we have here noticed and laid before our readers will have the effect of introducing Mr. Prendergast's valuable Hebrew Manual to the now greatly increasing number of men studying Hebrew for the Theology Schools. Beginners will here find an *exact* method of procedure, which will put it in their power to wield Hebrew forms of speech with the greatest facility, and what is still more important, without forgetting what they learn."—*Oxford Undergraduates' Journal, Jan. 25th,* 1872.

The Mastery of Languages.—"The author of this curious and interesting book makes in the preface a sort of half apology for its want of originality. He tells us that as his method 'only professes to be an exposition of phenomena which have come under everyone's observation, the want of novelty may not be considered altogether unpardonable.' * * * The one conspicuous feature of Mr. Prendergast's book seems to us its originality, both in execution and design. It is in the new application of old facts that originality lies, and, as a rule, the older the facts, the greater the originality. It therefore appears to us that Mr. Prendergast deserves the highest credit for the rare novelty with which he has invested a thoroughly trite theme.

To all who are studying or about to study a language we heartily recommend it as full of useful hints. But perhaps a fair general notion of Mr. Prendergast's process may be gained from a brief enunciation of the leading principles, which he works out with the *most vigorous and unflinching logic* to their ultimate conclusions.

We find the central idea of Mr. Prendergast's system to be, that it is worse than useless, worse than a mere waste of time, in learning a language, to touch any part without thoroughly 'mastering' it. This may at first sound rather stale, but then our readers do not know the new and awful significance which in Mr. Prendergast's hands the word 'mastery' gains. It is a very common but fatal mistake to fancy that fluency depends upon extent of vocabulary. * * * But given this central principle, all the author's conclusions follow inevitably. It is so essential to 'master' a little—so useless and dangerous to leave one jot or tittle unmastered—that Mr. Prendergast's anxiety to avoid overloading the memory knows no bounds."—*Madras Athenæum, June 15th,* 1865.

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THE MASTERY SERIES.—HEBREW.—"This work is designed to aid beginners in Hebrew to read the Hebrew Scriptures without the help of a Teacher. It consists of thirty-four texts, and 485 variations evolved from them. The variations exhibit the constructions latent in each text, while the English versions afford all the requisite explanation of each phrase and the meaning of each word which has undergone alteration. The vocabulary, though limited, is exceedingly well done, the variations contain from fifteen to twenty English words each, and this length has been fixed upon to exhibit to beginners complete sentences of a composite character, as models for framing similar compositions for themselves. We cordially agree with the author in considering it a mistake to commence with very short sentences. It is an excellent work, well printed, and very carefully and lucidly arranged in its classification." —*School Board Chronicle.*

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Extract from letter from the celebrated linguist, Professor Cenek Sercl, University of Kharkov.—"The more I reflect upon the Mastery System, and the more I practice it, the more I see its value." * * *

From the Rev. R. S. Clough, late President of the Protestant Theological College, Seville.—"Your system of teaching the Spanish language is in my opinion superior to any other extant, and if the instructions given be duly followed, the inevitable consequence must be all that could be desired. Where other methods have been hopeless, your system has been crowned with success. I consider it a positive boon to teachers and students of the Spanish language." * * *

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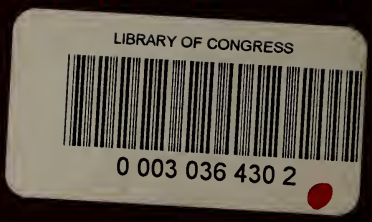
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